

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

7947 The Library Association Annual Lecture : Books will be read, Lawrence Clark Powell. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 47-52.

A good librarian must himself be an avid reader and eager to help others find their way in his collections. Techniques can be learned quickly by those keen to learn and the important factor is enthusiasm for the job. American librarianship has tended too much towards technology and bureaucracy. Librarians must be bookmen, quite distinct from administrators in general. (Cf. LSA 7679).

7948 Librarianship's service in disciplining research and authorship : an illustration of book force, Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (3) March 1958, 75-79. Reference.

The librarian at his best is a scholar in bibliography and an authority on books ; as such he can powerfully assist research and authorship. In the subject field, exhaustive collecting and complete documentation are ideals, but much is being done towards this end by the greater libraries in the USA.

7949 Bibliotheekwezen en filatelie [Libraries and philately] H. R. Vroonen. *Bibliotheekgids*, 33 (6) November-December 1957, 112-121.

A discussion of stamps showing library buildings, librarians and books, which may be of interest to those studying the history of librarianship.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

7950 The Asian Federation of Library Associations, M. Siddiq Khan. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (4) April 1958, 123-125.

The Inaugural Conference of the Asian Federation of Library Associations met in November 1957, and a constitution was adopted. The geographical problem and lack of support by some Asian countries are a challenge to the Federation.

7951 40 år. Fra "Bogens Verdens" første år [40 years. From the first years of the Danish library journal *Bogens Verden*] Svend Dahl. *Eogens Verden*, 40 (3) May 1958, 141-145.

By the beginning of this century Danish librarianship had founded its first two associations : in 1905 the Association of Popular Libraries in Denmark (Danmarks Folkebogsamlinger) which published the *Popular Library Journal* (*Bogsamlingsbladet*) ; in 1908 the Association of Librarians (Bibliotekarforeningen) comprising at first only librarians from the scientific and special libraries in Copenhagen but later librarians from the whole country. In 1916 the activity of the Association of Librarians was taken over by the Danish Library Association (Dansk Biblioteksforening). Together with the Study Circle Association (Studiekredsforeningen) it published the journal *Bogens Verden*. The first number appeared in May 1918. In 1919 the two existing library associations were amalgamated into one : the Danish Library Association (Danmarks Biblioteksforening). The *Popular Library Journal* was withdrawn and *Bogens Verden* became the journal of the new association. It kept its title but was changed from a journal of educational work to the journal of library science which it still is.

7952 Watcher of the skies : thoughts on a 30th anniversary, A. Shaw Wright. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 20-25.

It is 30 years since the County Libraries Section of the Library Association was formed. The needs of county service led to the Regional Bureaux and to the *Readers' guides*, whilst the Section promoted international staff exchanges and Week-end schools. Future developments should aim at making adequate stocks available everywhere through co-operation. Perhaps it is time for a supply organisation to speed up deliveries of orders. Other problems of the future are considered with reference to the Roberts Committee and co-operation in general.

7953 Bibliotheekwezen en bibliotheekverenigingen in Nederland [Libraries and library associations in the Netherlands] *Archives . . . de Belgique*, 28 (2) 1957, 214-238.

Describes the long-established research libraries of the university libraries at Leiden, Utrecht, Groningen and Amsterdam and the Royal Library and the more modern ones in the universities at Amsterdam and Nimegan, the High Schools at Delft, Rotterdam, Wageningen and Tilburg. There are 112 popular (public) libraries and a rural library service has been established. Special industrial and commercial libraries began in the early years of the 20th century ; other special libraries are of recent growth. There is a national consultative committee in charge of libraries. Union catalogues and library co-operation are also well developed. The Dutch Library Association was established in 1912. In 1941 a section for special libraries was formed and in 1946 a big re-organisation took place to provide for sectional interests and for regional groups. The Central Association for Popular Libraries, f. 1908, to make contact between libraries and the government, has central financial administration and inspects libraries, organises professional education, attends to pensions, publicity, rural libraries, and has a "Books and youth" bureau. It is in a stage of transition and the outcome is not yet certain. The Association of librarians in seminaries and convents, f. 1947, has compiled a union catalogue of Dutch convent libraries and is concerned with the professional education of its members. NIDER (Nederlands Instituut voor Documentatie en Registratuur) is the Dutch Institute for Documentation. It collaborates with the Dutch Library Association on matters of professional education for special librarians. It has published a guide to libraries and documentation. The annual congress of all librarians is attended by 200-300 persons. In spite of unsatisfactory buildings and small budgets there is a fine spirit of co-operation among all librarians.

7954 The Medical Library Association, 1947-1957, Wilma Troxel. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 45 (3) July 1957, 378-385.

The first post-war meeting of the Association, after a lapse of several years, evoked surprise, not only at the vast increase in the number of members, but also at the extent of their interests. As a result, changes in its constitution and its composition have occurred. Many new standing committees have been created, and plans for a salaried headquarters staff are under consideration. The Association's two major functions, its duplicate Exchange and its *Bulletin* have increased in size and importance. Other publications have included the *Handbook of Medical Library Practice* (2nd edition) and Brodman's *Development of Medical Bibliography*, while *Vital Notes on Medical Periodicals* is now an established bibliographical tool. Considerable work has been done on improving facilities for medical library education and in raising standards of both staff and libraries.

Scholarships and fellowships have been awarded to librarians at home and also from abroad. Representation has been secured on all important organisations in the field of librarianship and documentation.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION and STAFF

7955 Reading and research in a technological age, Jean F. Arnot. *Abstractor*, Supp. No. 5, 1956. 7p. Bibliog.

It is essential that the librarian of today has a sound training in library techniques to enable him to be aware of (i) the variety of forms in which knowledge is recorded; (ii) the methods, e.g. vertical files, visible indexes, indexes and abstracts, micro-readers and mechanical selectors, which have partly replaced older methods; (iii) the attitude of enquirers who often expect information to be digested in readiness for use. The selection and co-ordination of stock is very important in relation to the world's output and the requirements of a library. The processing of material must be modernised in order to streamline the work and to ensure the integration of the material into the collection. Catalogues or indexes already available and produced by other libraries or agencies, e.g. *The Times Index*, H. W. Wilson indexes, should be used to save duplication of work. As part of bibliographic organisation, files of material, auxiliary to the book collection, to be consulted by the reader should be set up, e.g. abstracts, micro-films, microcards. Or, the analysis of the material by punched cards and retrieval by mechanical means should also be introduced. Even so, the librarian will still be required to bridge the gap between materials and readers, and he must be constantly aware of the ever-changing demands of library users.

7956 Educational requirements for special librarianship, Janet Aitkenhead. *Abstractor*, Supp. No. 8, 1957. 6p.

In Australia library schools are attached to public libraries — a situation that was only intended as a temporary measure — and the facilities and courses for special librarianship are inadequate. While on-the-job and in-service training are of some use the author believes professional education through full-time library schools is the best way of acquiring a balanced and wider view of librarianship. There is now need for university education for librarianship. Not only would students benefit from the advantages of a university education but all types of librarian would take a general course and then select languages and subject specialisations to suit their projected careers.

7957 Commentaire du film "The Librarian" (Le Bibliothécaire). *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, 14 (5) April 1958, 198-200. Illus.

The C.L.A. has produced a film to show the librarian's profession and has issued a brochure and leaflets on librarianship as a career. It traces the history of libraries and then deals with the career of Tom Lawrence whose interest in the subject is aroused by a librarian in his University library. He takes a post-graduate library course and finds opportunities awaiting him in many different kinds of library. The work of all departments of a public library is shown.

7958 Education for librarianship : the School of Librarianship of Havana University, Cuba, Salvador Massip. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (2-3) February-March 1958, 37-39.

Havana University has aimed to include librarianship in its studies since 1946. Approval was given for the establishment of a school attached to the Faculty of Philosophy and classes began in December 1950. There are two study plans, the curricula of which are given. The four year course qualifies for appointments as Head Librarian, etc. ; the two year course for Library Assistant. Candidates must generally be under 35 years old and hold the baccalaureate. The degree of Teacher-Librarian is available to graduates of teacher-training schools. Training includes study, observation and practical work. It does not, at present, include training for specialist librarians. Future plans aim at reduction to a period of two years for cultural subjects and one for professional studies, with a possible development towards a greater diversity of professional courses of advanced study.

7959 Besøg i Østtyskland [A visit to Eastern Germany] Ole Koch. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (4) June 1958, 217-219.

The author took part in the conference of the Eastern German scientific and special libraries in Leipzig from 10th to 12th April. Six groups dealt each with a special problem such as cataloguing, interlending and regional union catalogues, bibliography, rationalization, centralization and technical aids in libraries. The group dealing with the training of librarians stressed its inseparability from socialist upbringing. There are three sorts of librarians at the scientific and special libraries : assistants (*Bibliothekshelfer*), librarians (*Bibliothekare*) and special librarians (*Wissenschaftliche Bibliothekare*). Special attention was paid to the training of the *Bibliothekare* who first have to work one year as a trainee and then study 1½ years at one of the schools for special librarians in Berlin or Leipzig. It was stated that these, like ordinary students, should spend a year doing industrial or agricultural work to get a strong sense of responsibility to the socialist state.

7960 Education for librarianship and professional status : retrospect and forecast, J. C. Harrison. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 26-35.

In spite of recent achievements, notably the Roberts Committee, Unesco's work, and the increase in information services in this country, past work has been done with inadequate personnel. At present it is difficult to obtain and more difficult to retain suitable staff. The remedy is to separate professional and non-professional duties and to recruit at different levels accordingly. Professional staff should be trained in routine within the libraries and should have two years' full-time professional education in the library schools. More graduates must be recruited and given a one-year course of professional education.

7961 The Indonesian Library School, S. Kartadiredja. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (1) January 1958, 4-6.

In Indonesia the need for libraries is increasingly felt and they are being established by the Mass Education Department of the Ministry of Education and also the Ministry of Religion and Internal Affairs. A training centre was opened in 1952 giving a two-year course for students with the High School Certificate.

Thirty students are admitted each year. Problems are the lack of teachers and material, the standardizing of library terminology and the adaptation of overseas library practices. Foreign aid is overcoming the problem of instruction. An Australian library expert under the Colombo Plan is teaching in the school and helping to establish the National Bibliographical Centre. Students are sent to the USA, New Zealand and Australia. The language problem relating to the supply of textbooks and library terminology is discussed, and the curriculum, which includes practical work, outlined. The School works directly with the Libraries Bureau of the Ministry of Education.

7962 Education for librarianship — the training of librarians in Iran, M. Saba. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (2-3) February-March 1958, 40.

New official courses in librarianship and archives have been instituted at the University of Teheran. They are held at the Faculty of Letters and the Higher Teachers' Training College and have a much fuller curriculum (the former were experimental and chiefly on practical work). They include the theory and practice of archives. The course lasts one year and consists of 11 hours instruction per week spread over two terms. Details of the curriculum and examination are given.

7963 Events in the development of education for medical librarianship in the last decade, Mildred Jordan. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 45 (3) July 1957, 351-360. References.

A year-by-year account of progress in medical library education in the USA followed by a critical survey.

7964 Education for school librarianship : some recent developments, Mary Helen Mahar and Willard Mishoff. *School Life*, 40 (5) February 1958, 10-11, 15.

A survey of the present programme in the United States.

7965 Single or combined directorships for the library and library school ? Robert D. Leigh. *Lib. Q.*, 27 (3) July 1957, 161-172.

A study of separate or combined directorships of library schools and library in the same institution by reference to existing literature, the writer's experience, and returns to a questionnaire sent to 35 heads of library schools. In 29 institutions there are separate officials ; in 22 library schools the director is under the direction of the university or college president ; in 22 library schools the director has the rank of full professor with salary equivalent to those of heads of other professional schools ; three-quarters sit on academic councils. The development of the institutions shows that most of them began with combined posts and later established separate directorships. The library and the library school perform essentially different functions serving a different clientele but the daily operations and the interests of the staff call for the maximum co-operation.

7966 Wanted : a million dollars, Jerrold Orne. *Lib. J.*, 83 (6) March 15 1958, 798-802.

Arguing from examples of the appointment of non-professionally trained people as academic library administrators, the writer feels that present education for librarianship, including the Ph.D. offered at Chicago Graduate Library

School, is insufficient. Proposals are made for setting up an Institute of Advanced Study to which a small number of chief librarians would go. The faculty of, say, five full-time professors, would be composed of people from the leaders in librarianship who would give almost complete tutorial attention to the students. Studies would be based on a research proposal brought by each student. The Institute should be guaranteed for a minimum of ten years and an attempt made to get an endowment of 1m. dollars. [Comments from Robert Vosper, Maurice F. Tauber, Verner W. Clapp, and Robert B. Downs are mainly critical of the proposal and offer other suggestions].

7967 "In and out" : the problem of recruitment, R. J. Lib. World, 59 (689) November 1957, 65-67.

Salaries and working hours are the main causes of the rapid turnover of junior staff in public libraries. The author quotes the L.A. London and Home Counties Branch report on *Local authority staffing of public libraries* on the problems concerned.

7968 Library employment market, Robert M. Muller. Lib. J., 83 (6) March 15, 1958, 791-797.

An imaginary discussion between a library administrator, a rank-and-file library assistant and a library school director on the problems of recruitment for librarianship. The learn-while-you-earn proposal (See LSA 7432) is considered a hopeful scheme. Low salaries and limited opportunities for advancement are the main deterrents, possibly only solved by union action. Yet a larger supply of labour might freeze or reduce library salaries. The shortage is seen to be confined to the lower-ranking positions and suggestions are made for a new type of training programme for semi-professionals. The idea of further class distinctions is considered undesirable. The "library assistant" argues that the root of the trouble is in not understanding the needs for job satisfaction. A professional librarian, like a teacher, needs adequate time for preparation, refresher training and continued general education at a higher level and this cannot be done in a 40-hour working week. Library administrators should make efforts towards improved "conditions of work" whereby "the image in the public mind of a librarian as a bureaucratized drone is changed to one of a professional person engaged in a rewarding, stimulating and respected activity carried on in an atmosphere and under workload requirements which recognise that life-long growth is indispensable for satisfactory performance of library service".

7969 The broadening effect of travelers : a clarion call for action, Laurence J. Kipp. Wilson Lib. Bull., 32 (10) June 1958, 714.

The writer arranged the itineraries of 35 librarians from abroad to America where they had useful contacts with at least a thousand librarians. The benefits derived were so obvious that a call goes to all librarians to prod their associations into sponsoring more programmes for the interchange of librarians on individual assignments and group tours.

7970 Half a world away, Marion Pauline Munzer. Wilson Lib. Bull., 32 (10) June 1958, 715-718. Illus., bibliog.

The Head cataloguer of the Russell Sage College Library, Troy, N.Y., is on exchange as Senior cataloguer of the University of Queensland Main Library,

St. Lucia, Brisbane in Australia. Apart from personal experiences, an account is given of the examination syllabus as laid down by the Library Association of Australia.

7971 Exchange from Down Under, Helen F. Paterson. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (10) June 1958, 719.

The writer exchanged with Miss Munzer (See LSA 7970). The most striking comparisons drawn show that in the USA books are looked for on the shelves three weeks after ordering ; six months is a not uncommon delay in Australia. The Russell Sage College Library is surrounded by libraries of comparable size whereas in Brisbane the nearest university library until a few years ago was 600 miles away.

7972 A personal collection, Bradford Harrison, III. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (7) March 1958, 501.

A library science bibliography composed of books chosen for purchase by librarians for their own personal collections. The books are professional but not manuals or selection aids. Their function is to give something of the atmosphere of the library world. Twenty titles are grouped under : about books ; the saga of libraries ; men and libraries ; the library in the land.

LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national

7973 Around the world in 18 months via ALA'S International Relations Office : an interview with Jack Dalton. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (10) June 1958, 710-713.

The director of ALA's IRO was appointed in the summer of 1956 for three years on a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. His job was to study, investigate and keep in touch with library development in the specified areas of Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Africa. From educationalists, university officials and librarians he has discovered the extent of library service and what is being planned. The detailed plan of the work projected by the IRO to help appeared in the *ALA Bulletin* for June 1957.

7974 Asia Foundation Libraries, Juliane M. Heyman. *Ind. Lib.*, 12 (3) December 1957, 213-216.

This Foundation, originating in California in 1951, has undertaken work involving development and improvement of library facilities in fifteen Asian countries. A description of some accomplishments of the Foundation so far demonstrates that its activities are not limited to creating new libraries. Book-mobiles have been established in Japan ; stock-building and translation programmes have been aided in Korea ; a grant has been made to publish a *Guide to Pakistan Libraries, Learned and Scientific Institutions and Societies* ; the Malayan Public Library Association has been helped to provide many community, educational and recreational facilities in the villages ; training programmes have been instituted in Malaya and Thailand, and librarians from many Asian countries

have been enabled to attend international gatherings ; Library Associations have been financed and over a half million books and periodicals and much equipment has been made available to libraries and schools.

7975 Libraries in Australia : a revolution comes of age, John Metcalfe. *Lib. Rev.*, (125) Spring 1958, 312-317.

The founding and development of Australian libraries is outlined, and a general account given of present day conditions.

7976 Australian libraries and their methods, Barbara Johnston. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (1) January 1958, 7-11. Bibliog.

The problem of having vital printed material available is difficult where the oldest universities are only a hundred years old and foreign indexes are the basic tools for research plus *C.S.I.R.O. science index* (includes index entries for all Australian scientific papers). *Australian public affairs information service* is a monthly guide to current literature in politics, economics and sociology. The public libraries in state capitals are reference libraries with schools of librarianship at Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra (studies are outlined). There are also 350 special libraries. Emphasis is on American library methods. Equipment used is discussed, photocopying often replacing loan because of the distances involved. The use of punched cards, particularly in science libraries is outlined, with special reference to the Department of Patents. Most librarians feel that orthodox subject cataloguing is as effective. Reference is made to methods used in Western and South Australia.

7977 Libraries in Kingston, H. P. Gundy and others. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 42 (1) February 1958, 5-9.

Short accounts are given of the following : Queen's University Library, Kingston P.L., Royal Military College Library, Fort Frontenac Library, Library of Aluminium Laboratories Ltd., Nylon Plant Library, Du Pont Company of Canada Research Centre Library.

7978 Towards a European librarianship : reflexions on the Brussels Symposium on Library Methods, Herman Liebaers. *Libri*, 8 (1) 1958, 67-75.

Scholarly libraries maintain their local or national cultural heritages and the unevenness in the development of public libraries in different European countries is still very noticeable. The influences that have affected and which continue to help in the emergence of a European librarianship are IFLA, FID, Unesco, and especially the example of American librarianship. Of the 54 librarians attending the conference, 30 had been to the USA and many comparisons were made. Development has been most marked in Germany, e.g. the American Memorial Library in Berlin ; the changes made in the code of cataloguing rules ; and the work of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. The subjects, problems and discussions dealt mainly with : (i) how to attract and keep trained staff ; (ii) the tendency towards a stronger book knowledge. There was no agreement on whether library schools should be part of universities. (iii) Greater recognition of the value of acting co-operatively in the development of resources, shown by the formation of regional union catalogues ; (iv) the removal of barriers, the introduction of open access and subject reading rooms ; (v) the role of libraries

in society is not as widely developed in Europe as in the USA. The example of the Council on Library Resources, Inc. established in the USA to help solve library problems on a continental scale is praised and a similar organisation for Europe is urged. (See also **International values of library exchanges**, Herman Liebaers. *Lib. J.*, **83** (10) May 15 1958, 1486-88).

7979 Libraries in Greece, Stella Peppa-Xeflouda. *Unesco Bull.*, **12** (2-3) February-March 1958, 29-31.

In Greece the transmission of the written word goes far back into antiquity, but modern libraries began to develop only with the independence of the Greek people. John Capodistria established the nucleus of a national library at Aegina in 1828. A decree of 1834 provided for the creation of a central public library. Legal deposit was instituted in 1835. Today the library possesses 800,000 books, 3,500 manuscripts, 300 incunabula, 20,000 rare volumes and 100,000 historical documents. Other libraries are: the Library of Parliament (1844) which has a complete collection of daily papers and 700,000 volumes with 3,200 incunabula and rare books; the Genadeios Library, 50,000 volumes. Details of specialized libraries are given, including those of the Academy of Athens and the Archaeological Society, and the growth of libraries in the schools and for the public is described. There is a need for organised training for librarians but no special school yet exists.

7980 Libraries Advisory Committee. *J. Ind. Lib. Assn.*, **2** (3) November 1957, 6-8. Illus.

The Government of India have appointed an Advisory Committee for Libraries to study reading needs and tastes, library provision, forms of co-operation, the pattern of social education, the training and conditions of service of librarians and to make recommendations on necessary administrative and financial measures to be taken. It includes besides librarians, representatives of formal and informal education. The report, based on a tour of selected areas and the results obtained from a questionnaire, is to be submitted by March 1958.

7981 The contribution of the Organization of American States to the exchange of publications in the Americas, Marietta Daniels. *Lib. Q.*, **28** (1) January 1958, 45-55.

The OAS is an association of the 21 American republics. The Pan American Union is the central secretariat and its services are carried on by the Columbus Memorial Library which receives copies of all official publications and of privately produced materials necessary for the work of the Union. Its purpose is to facilitate free cultural interchange by every medium of exchange. In 1955-56 studies were made of the system of exchanges of publications and a conference urged the Pan American Union to make further surveys of exchanges, to intensify its activities relating to exchanges, to develop the library by allotting funds specifically to the library, to prepare plans for improving libraries in the Americas and the professional training of librarians. Member states were urged to set up national centres for exchanges. The work of the Union and its library and co-operation with other organisations is described.

7982 Library laws of Illinois 1958. *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (1) January 1958, 103p.

Contains the full text of the laws in force relating to public libraries, state libraries, and records (archives), together with citations of some general laws which affect libraries.

7983 Die Entwicklung der wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken Jugoslawiens seit 1945 [The development of learned libraries in Yugoslavia since 1945]. Klaus-Detlev Grothusen. *Arbeiten aus dem Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen*, (14) 1958, 176 p. Bibliog.

A survey of the post-war libraries in the various provinces which make up the Republic of Yugoslavia shows the prominence of the university and state libraries, some of which have histories dating back for centuries. Since 1945 new problems have arisen, mainly because of the war-time growth of the libraries, when adequate staff was not available to deal with the situation. The question of staff recruitment and training is therefore acute and efforts are being made to institute librarianship courses similar to those provided for municipal librarians. In 1949 an association of librarians was formed, mainly at the instigation of librarians of learned libraries, who took over the main positions and duties, and who encourage the publication of professional literature. Efforts are now also being made to compile bibliographies of the individual provinces of the Republic as well as other vital bibliographical aids. Problems connected with book acquisition, lending facilities, cataloguing and classification remain unsolved, mainly because of the variety of systems employed by the provincial libraries during the pre-war period. Laws have now been passed to improve the status of libraries and the central government is taking an active and practical interest in their development. In 1945 the first law on copyright deposit was enacted and this has now been followed by various amendments. In the same year also, the Yugoslav government decided to establish a national library of Yugoslavia, and plans were also started for the establishment of a central bibliographical institute.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION and UNION CATALOGUES

7984 Die Stellung der Westdeutschen Bibliothek im auswärtigen Leihverkehr [The position of the West German Library in library co-operation] Otto Löhmann. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 5 (1) 1958, 11-22. Bibliog.

Report of an analysis conducted between January 15th and February 15th 1957 (28 days) to determine the function of the West German Library in meeting requests for loans from other libraries. Figures, presented in tabular form for requests received and books supplied, are broken down into subject fields and types of German libraries making the requests.

7985 Considerazioni e proposte per il catalogo unico [Reflections and proposals for the union catalogue] Nella Santovito Vichi. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 25 (4-6) July-December 1957, 219-230.

Summarizes the history and the organization of the Italian union catalogue, on which work is proceeding at the National Centre for the union catalogue of Italian libraries. The author examines both the qualities and the faults of this catalogue and proposes that Italian librarians should discuss it in *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*.

7986 Teletype speeds interlibrary loans and references, James D. Mack. *Lib. J.*, 83 (9) May 1 1958, 1325-1329. Illus.

Since October 1957 the Philadelphia Union Library Catalog, representing 149 libraries, has been accepting requests by means of the Teletypewriter Exchange Service (TWX), similar to Telex in Europe. Tests show that scientists expect material within 3 days; the humanists, within a week. Postal requests occupy about 8 days; TWX can supply information within an hour. Requests dictated over the telephone including corrections may take 2 minutes 45 seconds. TWX ensures that words are typed out accurately at each end of the circuit in a matter of 45 seconds. Two-way conversation is possible. Current costs show \$1.13 per message and 91 cents per item requested. The cost of a 'call' is cheaper than by telephone. The cost is not excessive when one considers the quality value of the materials and the research done. Today and in the future industrial firms will have to rely on one another more and get their information co-operatively through a bibliographic centre. Thus regional schemes will be extended to provide a national information service and from that, combined with methods of documentary reproduction, an era dawns when the world's materials will be available for reference.

NATIONAL and GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

7987 A new reference librarian looks at the National Library [of Canada] Flora E. Patterson. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 42 (1) February 1958, 35-39.

An account is given of a typical day in the Reference Division, whose main service as yet is the locating of books for other libraries by means of the Union catalogue. This catalogue was compiled from 16mm. films of the holdings of the larger Canadian libraries and details are given of the stages of filing through which the entries have to pass before reaching the final edited section of the catalogue, either in the form of LC cards or cards typed by the National Library.

7988 Le journalisme au Viêt-Nam et les périodiques vietnamiens de 1865 à 1944 conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale [Vietnamese journalism and Vietnamese periodicals (1865-1944) in the Bibliothèque Nationale] Doan Thi-Do. *Assn. Bib. Fr. Bull.*, (25) March 1958, 29-36.

Centuries of absolute monarchy had meant complete lack of democratic liberty. People were illiterate peasants until the mid 19th century when the French opened up the country. Writing was romanised and periodicals started to appear. The first phase in the evolution of the press began in 1865 with the first Vietnamese newspaper, published under government auspices to diffuse its politics. Between 1910 and 1934 many periodicals, including literary and specialist magazines, appeared. The third phase, 1935 to date, is one of maturity. The language has been enriched by exchange of French and Chinese ideas, style developed, and language unified within the country. Bibliothèque Nationale holdings of the most important Vietnamese periodicals are listed by subject, with annotations.

7989 Die Deutsche Staatsbibliothek [The German State Library] *DFW*, 6 (7-8) April-May 1958, 132.

The Central Office for Scientific Information has now been dissolved and its function transferred to the Institute for Documentation at the German Academy

of Sciences at Berlin. The German State Library now has an Information Centre for International Congresses. The Centre will have an index of all conference data and details of congressional publications will be dealt with by such accession centres as are interested in the material.

7990 Reconstruction in the Bodleian Library and Convocation House in the eighteenth century, I. G. Philip. *Bodleian Lib. Rec.*, **6** (2) February 1958, 416-427. Illus. References.

Humphrey Owen, Bodley's Librarian from 1747 to 1768, effected or supervised what proved to be the greatest changes in the fabric and fittings of the Library during the 18th century. Details are given, particularly of the reconstruction of the ceiling of the Convocation House. An appendix consists of Owen's Notes on estimates submitted in 1758.

7991 Az Akadémiai Könyvtár mint a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia célkitűzéseinek könyvtári támogatója [The library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in the service of the aims of the Academy] Maria Sz. Németh. *Magyar Könyvszemle*, **74** (1) January-March 1958, 10-20.

As a research library and also as the central library of a network of scientific institutes belonging to the Academy, the aims of the Academy are aided by (i) ordering, collecting and distributing literature (books, mss., foreign literature, periodicals, gifts, microcopies); (ii) international exchange of publications with 1453 organisations; (iii) extending the circle of readers dealing with scientific problems. 88% of users are carrying out research sponsored by the Academy; (iv) assisting research workers directly or by the compilation of bibliographies; (v) examining the results of research connected with the Academy, its library and its collections. It is intended to make a union catalogue of the institutes' libraries and of the oriental collections in Hungary; to examine the network of libraries and to publish some catalogues.

7992 The United Nations Headquarters Library, Joseph Groesbeck. *Rev. Doc.*, **25** (2) May 1958, 33-36.

Describes how this Library combines the functions of an international bureau with those of a social sciences research library. It has become a major documentation service and its *Documents Index* provides current documentation of the UN and its specialized agencies. Other bibliographical controls are the *Index to Proceedings* and the *General Index of the UN Treaty Series*. The Reference section publishes a *List of Selected Articles* and a *Bibliographical Series*. A *Bibliographical Style Manual* is in preparation. The Archives section has a collection of microfilms of all official UN documents. The library acquires annually by purchase, gift and exchange about 10,000 books, 70,000 issues of newspapers and periodicals and 100,000 government publications. Readers borrow about 70,000 books a year and ask about the same number of questions.

7993 The Library of Congress, John Sherrod. *Science*, **127** (3304) 25 April 1958, 958-959.

One of the finest collections of science in the world is that of the Library of Congress. The Library had 1,447,000 volumes classified in science and technology up to June 30th 1957. Estimates give the number of science and technology journals currently received at 15,000. Extensive collections of material

in Russian and East European languages, the largest collections outside the Iron curtain, are held. Many tens of thousands of technical reports from a wide variety of sources are received. Nearly 10,000 subscribers receive LC printed cards. Accessions lists of iron curtain countries material are issued. A science reading room is available. Research in advanced documentation techniques is carried out.

7994 The National Library of Medicine, Dorothy M. Schullian and Frank B. Rogers. *Lib. Q.*, **28** (1) January 1958, 1-17; **28** (2) April 1958, 95-121.

The Surgeon General's Office was established in Washington in 1818. Dr. Joseph Lovell was the first holder of office and he began to buy books for medical officers. In 1837 \$150 was spent on books and in 1840 the first manuscript catalogue of 130 titles was made. After the difficult times of the War of Secession, Joseph K. Barnes became Surgeon General and John Shaw Billings was placed in charge of the library, now 1,365v., in 1864. By 1872 when the 4th printed catalogue of 13,000v. was issued, Billings's influence becomes noticeable. He wrote of the need for a government to have a complete medical library and he was aware of the need to form a union catalogue listing works in other libraries but not in the General's Library. In 1873-74 a 3-volume catalogue of 50,000 titles appeared and in 1879 the government agreed to grant \$20,000 for printing and binding 3,000 copies of the 1st and 2nd volumes of the *Index-Catalogue* after the 72p. *Specimen Fasciculus of a Catalogue of the National Medical Library under the Direction of the Surgeon General, United States Army*, had been so favourably received on all sides. The growth of the library is illustrated by the appearance of the *Index-catalogue*, 1st ser., 1880-95, 16v.; 2nd ser., 1895-1916, 21v.; 3rd ser., (A-Ly) 1936-45, 9v. Not only did the ever-increasing intake of materials create a greater backlog of unrecorded items but it also made the demands for a new building more urgent. Expedients led to reductions in the contents of the *Index-catalogue* and the decision, in 1950, to cease compiling further series. Instead a *Catalog* records the works processed annually and the *Current list of medical literature*, monthly, indexes over 100,000 articles a year. The removal of historical material from the library in 1942 and new policies on purchase and agreement on subject areas with other libraries eased the pressure on shelf space. Two world wars hindered the attempts to obtain a new building and it was not until 1956 that Congress authorised \$350,000 for a building for the newly created National Library of Medicine now in the charge of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Board of Regents approved a site for the new building at the National Institutes of Health reservation at Bethesda, Maryland.

7995 Air University Library Legislative Reference, Mary Jane Finch. *Lib. J.*, **83** (5) March 1 1958, 709-710.

To meet the needs of military staff for information on matters of legislation involving military establishments, the Air U.L., at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., has obtained copies of all Congressional publications and those of interest are processed. Brief subject entries are kept on cards. When each Congress adjourns, the compiled legislative histories are bound and the separates are discarded, freeing shelves for current material.

7996 U.S. Army SIPRE library (Wilmette), Eunice V. Salisbury. *Illinois Libs.*, **40** (2) February 1958, 153-156. Photo.

The library is part of the Co-ordination and Publications Branch of the U.S.

Army Snow Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment, itself a part of the Corps of Engineers. It is under the direct administration of the Special Engineering Branch of the Office of the Chief of Engineers in Washington. The library has only 825 books in its special fields and some in physics, engineering, mathematics, geography, geology, aerial photography and soil mechanics. Most of the collection consists of government publications and reprints of articles running to 6,000 items and 200 reels of microfilm. 250 periodicals are currently received. There are also small collections of maps and photographs. A brief description of the work of the library is given.

7997 Nonbook materials in an army library, Rosa Anders. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (7) March 1958, 502-503. Illus.

Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation's main library has a wide range of users from the Puerto Rican soldier learning English to the man working for a college degree in the University of Maryland's overseas programme. Serving America's army personnel and dependents abroad, it seeks to keep pace with all media of information. Nonbook materials, such as records, sheet music, pictures, films, maps, newspaper or magazine clippings, and information material about local events can be specially important today, with rapid developments making much of its 11,000 stock of books obsolete. Special emphasis is placed on material about Germany and library publicity is achieved through its bulletin board, weekly newspaper column, radio spots, and newspaper fillers.

7998 The Libraries of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Ellen Commons. *Lib. Q.*, 27 (3) July 1957, 173-186.

This department of the U.S. government is four years old. The library is the consolidation of the libraries belonging to the five services that were amalgamated: Education (338,000v.); Social Security Administration (290,000v.); Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (4,000v.); Public Health Service (70,000v.); and St. Elizabeths Hospital Library (15,000v.). A description of the movement of the libraries and the amalgamation and the establishment of a new organisation is given. The departments cover: acquisitions and bibliography; technical processing; reference and loan; law and legislative reference section (the latter was discontinued in 1955). Unit costs of each operation were worked out. Details are given of the work of each section and of the materials in the library.

7999 The Library of the Department of State, Arthur B. Berthold. *Lib. Q.*, 28 (1) January 1958, 27-37.

The Department was established by President George Washington in 1789 and the years 1789-1875 mark a period of building up a library to 35,000v. From 1875-1926 the library expanded its activities by carrying out a number of studies and making compilations, but the library had no trained librarians in charge. The decision was made to pass obsolete and historical material to the Library of Congress. From 1926-1948 Miss M. L. Gericke was librarian and she vigorously developed and exploited the library. In 1948 the library was reorganised and amalgamated with the wartime Office of Strategic Services Reference Division to become the Division of Library and Reference Services. The library acquired a new status and was placed under the administration of the Office of Libraries and Intelligence — Acquisitions. Its main tasks are: (i) to

act as the 'memory' of the Department on all precedences, agreements, interpretations and policies ; (ii) through its research programme, National Intelligence Survey, to make a comprehensive analysis of all information about each foreign country ; (iii) to procure materials for Foreign Service posts. 60% of the acquisitions are current and primary materials from all over the world. With increased responsibility, augmented resources, its research area nearly doubled and today it has 450,000v., 200,000 security research reports, and receives 6,000 periodicals. The library is mainly for government use and it co-operates widely with other government libraries.

8000 The Veterans Administration medical library program, 1946-1956, Henry J. Gartland. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 389-398.

The VA, — the American equivalent of the Ministry of Pensions in Britain — operates what is probably the largest unified medical library service in the world. Its scope also includes patients' libraries. In the 10 years reviewed the system expanded from 112 to 176 hospitals, with a medical and dental staff of 8,000 and 5,000 nurses. Bookstock increased from 48,000 to 522,000. Much of the expansion occurred in the first year of the decade, and this article describes in considerable detail how the stock was procured, the staff hired and trained, and the service expanded to meet the growing needs of clinical, teaching and research staff, and also of patients, (the VA having been a pioneer in large-scale bibliotherapy).

8001 Microtext libraries at IGY bases. *Lib. J.*, **83** (5) March 1 1958, 703-705. Photos.

The U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologists stationed in the Antarctic for the International Geophysical Year are severely limited for space in their building measuring 20 ft. by 48 ft. and in the shipping space in the ice-breakers. A microtext reader, 22 x 14 ins., has been provided and textbooks, periodical information, etc. are made available in microtext form, paper contact prints of microfilmed material on 5 x 3 ins. cards. One card can carry up to 80 pages of the original text. Cards are protectively covered and carry an abstract of the microtext on the reverse side.

UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

8002 The John Buchan Collection at Queen's [University, Kingston, Ont.] Blair C. Wilmot. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, **42** (1) February 1958, 18-20. Photo.

Formerly the private library of the late John Buchan, the collection is now a memorial to him in the country where he served as Governor-General from 1935-40. It includes not only books and pamphlets, but letters, mss., maps, photographs and newspaper clippings, about 5,000 pieces in all. It includes much of the material with which Buchan documented such works as his biographies of Montrose, Cromwell and Scott. There are revealing gaps, e.g. art, science, English authors before the 17th century and the dramatists of all periods, Shakespeare excepted. The most interesting material is Buchan's own work. There are many of his manuscripts bound in thick folios and first editions of nearly everything he wrote. The collection is open to any member of the University. Fresh material will be added as new editions of Buchan and new works about him are published.

8003 University library development, B. S. Page. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 52-58.

The provincial universities began late and their libraries were slow to develop. The University Grants Committee referred to the importance of libraries in 1921 and a number obtained buildings and collections. From 1946 the need for more university places, especially in science and technology, required the expansion of these provincial universities and an improvement in their standards of teaching and research, and their libraries are developing with this growth. One great need is for reference services offering bibliographical advice at all levels and promoting wider use of the collections. Browsing rooms would help to break down the isolation of the scientist. Virtually unlimited collections are needed for research. In 1955-56 15 provincial universities together spent on books and binding an amount about equal to that of Harvard alone. Their average number of bound volumes is 234,100. To help in research these libraries must co-operate more and obtain better individual collections. They must attract more assistants of high capacity with research interests.

8004 Libraries of the university Institutes of Education, C. W. J. Higson. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 9-14.

Provincial Institutes of Education were set up from 1947 onwards following the McNair report of 1944. The London Institute developed from the London Day Training College founded in 1902. They aim to co-ordinate training and qualification of teachers in their areas, to encourage further education of practising teachers and educational research and to provide a centre of professional interests. Of 17 institutes, 14 have librarians and 3 have small libraries in the charge of some member of the staff. Meetings of institutional librarians have been held twice-yearly since 1951 to arrange co-operation. Inter-lending began in 1950 and a union-catalogue has been kept up to date at Birmingham, whilst a Union List of Periodicals has reached its 4th edition. Since 1953 a 4-monthly index has covered British educational periodicals not in *Education Index*. Union lists of 15th to 19th century books on education are being issued and 7 libraries are involved in a co-operative purchase scheme for pre-1801 books. There is co-operation with training-college and public libraries and some institutes organize courses for school librarians.

8005 University libraries in the community, Peter Havard-Williams. *Landfall*, 12 1958, 68-74.

University libraries are shown, as Fremont Rider wrote, to double their bookstocks every sixteen years. Growth bears no relation to the number of students but is essential to the intellectual life of the university and thence of the nation. The quality of the teaching depends upon the staff attracted by what the university has to offer, including library facilities for advanced studies and research. New Zealand university libraries are small and are still acquiring basic stock. New library buildings are needed with adequate reading room accommodation if New Zealand is to keep her place among the commonwealth of universities.

8006 The Moscow University Library, E. V. Spirina. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (4) April 1958, 77-79.

The growth of the library — the oldest University Library in Russia and until 1863 the only public library in Moscow, is described. It was given legal deposit

(1 copy) in 1920. Containing over 5m. volumes, it is particularly strong in the history of the natural sciences, has over 60 private collections including the Muravev, the Turgenev and Ostroglazov; collections of rare books and incunabula; manuscripts including the Greek 'Apostle' (Byzantine, 1072 A.D.). About 1½m. roubles are allocated annually for acquisitions. Since 1950 it receives a second (legal deposit) copy of scientific works: 300,000 publications are added yearly and about 2,010 foreign journals. It exchanges publications with 165 foreign libraries. In 1956 it was visited by 1,981,000 persons and its reading rooms can be used by 1,900 persons simultaneously. Its primary task is to provide library and bibliographical services for academic and research work.

8007 University library progress, July 1956-June 1957, S. I. Malan. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 25 (3) January 1958, 99-103.

Items of note during the period are described briefly under the following heads: education for librarianship; donations; special accessions; special collections; binderies; photographic services; library accommodation; publications.

8008 Evaluation of the university library collection, Harry Bach. *Lib. resources*, 2 (1) Winter 1958, 24-29. Bibliog.

A summary of evaluation techniques employed by American university libraries to ascertain the quality of the book collection. They fall into two categories: Faculty opinion, and Bibliographic checking. Both have weaknesses which the writer points out, and he would suggest a sampling method to ascertain at least basic deficiencies.

8009 The history of science: library resources and academic programs of teaching and research in the Middle West, Joseph Rubinstein. *Lib. resources*, 2 (1) Winter 1958, 3-15.

A brief review of the history of scientific book collecting from the Middle Ages onward, followed by an appraisal of the collections on the history of science, including periodicals, of the large teaching institutions in the Middle West. Concludes with a review of the teaching programmes in the history of science, and some suggestions on co-operative purchasing.

8010 Libraries and the refreshment of reading, William B. Ready. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (2) March 1958, 124-125, 146.

Great concern is being felt in the USA about the poor state of undergraduate reading. Acquired only after practice, an intelligent and critical reading ability is an endowment of a liberal education. Libraries must help in this acquisition by making certain types of books (paperbacks and duplicates, for example) more attractively and readily available. There is a decline in reading; booksellers, publishers, and librarians, as well as readers themselves must share the blame. Publishers are often irresponsible; trade bookshops are often merely haberdashery stores with a few books. Kiosks selling paperbacks could be set up in college and university libraries, particularly those in more isolated areas. Library duplicate book sales are worth while. College and university libraries should identify themselves more closely with the world of learning, with art, and with the great films.

8011 Closed circuit television experiment in a university library, Roger Bristol. *Southeastern Librarian*, 8 (1) Spring 1958, 11-14.

The University of Virginia has 13 departmental libraries scattered over the campus. Nearly half of them have 14 in. television monitors. A professor telephones the TV camera in the Alderman Library. The assistant places the document or book before the camera, focusses the camera and tells him to start reading. The receiver is adjusted and the image clearly read. Catalogue cards can be read in the same way. The saving in time is clearly very great, but the book or document has still to be found, the mechanical apparatus set up, and there are many pitfalls both bibliographical and mechanical. Mechanical difficulties with the TV apparatus sometimes occur. Page and card turners using remote control are necessary for the enquirer, and so far these are not foolproof. The Council on Library Resources made a grant of 5m. dollars for this project of providing a library service from a central research library to peripheral departmental libraries. Costs have still to be worked out, as well as areas of effectiveness, time saved and types of material and frequency of use.

8012 Slides introduce the library, Wendell W. Simons. *California Lib.*, 19 (2) April 1958, 113. Illus.

Santa Barbara College Library produced in 1957 a series of 200 colour slides to introduce students to the library. The slides are mainly of two types: architectural shots, and those dealing with the use and finding of materials.

8013 Staff retention, William H. Jesse. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (2) March 1958, 129-133.

Retention of professional staff only is considered. Working relationships are all important. Each person must be responsible to only one person who must be competent to supervise. Dissatisfied persons should be given the opportunity to transfer. Physical working conditions are also important. Salary scales should be well known and clearly understood. Staff members offered higher salaries by other institutions should not be offered comparable salaries to retain them, although salaries will be reviewed, at annual budget times for example. Each staff member should have some person as mentor who will advise that member of his considered potentialities and prospects. Where possible encouragement to further professional training should include leave with pay for, say, one full quarter per year. Continuing interest in former staff members should be taken. A high standard of work in a department is conducive to staff retention.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES

8014 L'Institut de recherche et d'histoire des textes [The Institute for Textual History and Research] Anna Saitta Revignas. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 3 (3-4) July-December 1957, 6-13.

The Institute was founded in Paris by Felix Grat in 1937, and has sections dealing with Latin (classical and medieval), orientalia, Greek, French and Provençal, diplomatic and codicology. Its work consists in gathering together full records of manuscripts within its field throughout Europe, including details of their affiliation and provenance, and of photographing all the mss. of importance. Each class of manuscripts is dealt with by specialists in the particular field involved.

8015 Les bibliothèques d'observatoires [Observatory libraries] Geneviève Feuillebois. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 3 (3) March 1958, 175-184.

The three main branches of astronomy are defined. There are three types of observatory: the National Observatory in Paris, university observatories, and those of the Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique. The history, stock, accession policies and loan methods of their libraries are described briefly. There is good co-operation with the International Astronomical Union which organises conferences and publications. Since 1956 the National Observatory has analysed periodicals and circularised other libraries monthly with details.

8016 Going abroad? Neil H. Graham. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (9) May 1958, 652-653. Illus.

The Touring Club de France, 65 Avenue de la Grand-Armée, Paris, has a library of 20,000 volumes, 250,000 photographs, 120,000 negative films, 50,000 slides, 25,000 stereoptical views, 100 moving picture films and 250,000 postcards. The books are classified by regions describing folklore, customs, dress, seasonal festivals and religious celebrations. There are manuscripts of ancient music and original collections of regional history.

8017 Le Bibliofer [The library train] Etienne Didier. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 3 (1) January 1958, 1-13. Illus., plans.

The library section of the Direction of the South-East region of French railways has put into operation a library train to serve 12,000 railwaymen and their families. A classic type carriage, of metal frame on bogies, was constructed with a reading room 30 feet long to house 7,000 books. Staff accommodation consists of two bedrooms, kitchen, toilet, and bookstore. The special points kept in mind were that the library-train should: (i) be easily incorporated in any train; (ii) be able to halt for long periods and continue to function; (iii) do lengthy trips; (iv) give ample accommodation for readers; (v) allow two librarians to work and live in it comfortably.

8018 British Broadcasting Corporation Library, Florence Milnes. *Stechert-Hafner Book News*, 12 (9) May 1958, 105-106.

The author, BBC Librarian 1925-58, describes the development of the library from one small room with one bookcase in 1927 to to-day's stock of 70,000v. divided between the Central Library (47,000v.), the External Services Branch for overseas radio (9,400v.), the Monitoring Service for world coverage (2,500v.), and the Television Centre with 5,000v. and 270,000 illustrations. The staff now comprises several experts: in music, drama, a bibliographer and other chartered librarians. Junior staff are encouraged to qualify by attendance at library school. Cataloguing is centralised and the DC is used.

8019 Medical book societies in England in the 18th and 19th centuries, W. J. Bishop. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 45 (3) July 1957, 337-350. References.

In the latter part of the 18th century, and subsequently, physicians in many parts of England formed societies for the co-operative purchase of medical books and periodicals. These were usually circulated, sometimes for a fee, and fines were often charged for overdue books. Many societies would auction their books at their annual meeting, but a few preserved them and in some cases they have survived in present-day libraries. The author has collected data on these

organisations from society histories, medical biographies, local records, and book labels, and he records them "largely with the object of eliciting further information on the subject".

8020 The Shakespeare Memorial Library, Birmingham, Waveney R. N. Payne. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **60** (4) April 1958, 120-122. Illus.

This library was opened in 1868; it now houses 36,000 volumes, in 70 languages, exclusively on Shakespeare. The development of the library and the nature of its stock, which includes scrap books of playbills and the like, music, gramophone records and periodicals, are outlined, with notes on the classification, cataloguing and future of the collection. (See also LSA 3612).

8021 Rarità mediche seminascoste del fondo Campori nella Biblioteca Estense di Modena [Medical rarities of the Campori's stock which are half-hidden in the Estense Library in Modena] Luigi Stroppiana. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, **25** (4-6) July-December 1957, 288-291.

The documents which Giuseppe Campori collected in the past century are now kept in the Estense Library. There are about 350 manuscripts and books which are of the greatest importance for the history of medicine. Among the codices of 14th century, there are transcriptions by Razes, works by Avicenna, Arnaldo da Villanova and Aristotle; there are also manuscripts of the famous Malpighi, Ramazzini, Vallisneri and Lancisi (17-18th centuries); ancient medical degrees and statutes, etc. The greater part of these documents is known, but others have not been studied enough and some miscellanea may contain interesting surprises.

8022 Manoscritti e carte interessanti la Spagna nella Biblioteca "Augusta" di Perugia [Manuscripts and papers concerning Spain in the "Augusta" Library in Perugia] Pietro Ventriglia. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, **25** (4-6) July-December 1957, 272-287.

Describes the sixty-six manuscripts concerning Spain which are kept in the Augusta Library.

8023 Notes on special and research libraries in Malaya, Ilse Tay. *Malayan Lib. Group Newsletter*, **2** (2) December 1957, 31-37.

The report is the result of a questionnaire sent to special libraries in the Federation. Details are given, in a table at the end, of eight special libraries, showing holdings, staffing, services, etc. Among the needs that became apparent were an adequate inter-library loan service, and much more investigation into the protection of books from insects and moulds.

8024 Medical libraries in the U.S.S.R. *Unesco Bull.*, **12** (2-3) February-March 1958, 41-42.

There is a network of public medical libraries at Republic and regional levels forming an integral part of Soviet health services. They serve as centres for the assembly and dissemination of scientific information and as a major factor in the further education of practising doctors. The State Central Library of Medical Science, established in 1919, has a collection of over a million publications, receiving a copy of all Soviet medical publications by legal deposit. Its main catalogue is a subject one including a complete inventory of Soviet medical

journals and works. It is arranging for the publication of yearbooks of Soviet medical literature beginning with 1955. It is a centre for medical information and bibliography and is responsible for medical libraries throughout the Union, details of their growth being given. Special libraries with medical collections are listed.

8025 The Human relations area files, Gladys Walker White. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, **19** (2) March 1958, 111-117.

The Headquarters of the files [H.R.A.F.] are at New Haven, Connecticut, from where complete sets of duplicate materials are distributed to the government agencies and 16 member universities interested in human relations subjects. All material is analysed in detail and is stored page by page rather than volume by volume, copies of the same page being filed in as many places as necessary. HRAF were established to "collect, organize and distribute information of significance to the natural and social sciences and humanities". Examples of the use of the files are given followed by a description of the methods of compilation, a section on "Limitations and assets", and on "Plans and objectives".

8026 The law librarian checklists the library, Ethel Murch Gwinner. *Law Lib. J.*, **51** (1) February 1958, 21-27.

A selected bibliography of checklists compiled to aid the new law librarian in surveying his library. It is limited to American law and is arranged under the following headings : administrative decisions, administrative regulations, American Law Institute, attorneys general reports, bar associations, bookdealers and publishers, citators, congressional hearings, constitutions and constitutional conventions, court rules, government publications, Indian nations, judicial councils, legislative councils, legislative histories, legislative journals, periodicals, reports, session laws, state manuals, statutes, treatises.

8027 Dental, nursing and pharmaceutical libraries, 1947-1957, Louise C. Lage, Lois B. Miller and Donald Washburn. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 371-377.

There has been a great increase in the number of pharmaceutical libraries, due to post-war expansion of the industry and intensification of research. Work in market research and industrial relations has also developed. Cheaper copying machines have enabled tables of contents lists, etc. to be more easily produced, and an experiment with a catalogue on I.B.M. cards is in progress. Some libraries are using microfilms and microcards. The M.L.A. Pharmacy Group and the Joint Committee on Pharmacy College Libraries have actively sponsored courses for pharmaceutical librarians, and a checklist of pharmacopocias. Other useful bibliographies have been produced by the Pharmaceutical Section of the S.L.A.

The libraries of nursing schools have improved almost beyond recognition during the decade. National accreditation of nursing schools began in 1938 and was accelerated with the formation of the National Nursing Accrediting Service in 1949 ; its programme emphasised the provision of adequate library resources, and in 1952 the National League of Nursing approved the standards published by the Joint Committee on Standards for Hospital Libraries. All this has greatly stimulated the demand for professionally trained librarians. There is a trend towards combined medical and nursing libraries, which have always been common in collegiate schools of nursing and are now being adopted by hospital

nursing schools. No such profound developments have occurred in dental libraries, most of which already had professional staffs. A working party of dental librarians produced criteria for evaluating library services, but these have not yet been formally adopted by the Council for Dental Education in its work of inspecting and accrediting schools. The Dental Group of the M.L.A., and other bodies, have studied specific problems such as subject headings and nomenclature. A revision of the Black Dental classification appeared in 1955. Increased library use has resulted from the publication of *Dental Abstracts* and from the development of dental research.

8028 Medical librarianship, a mid-century survey. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (4) October 1957, 461-493.

This symposium was held at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Medical Library Association. Beginning with an introductory paper on the growth of the Association by W. B. McDaniel there follows one by Thomas P. Fleming on aspects of education for medical librarianship in the USA. An interesting paper by Alderson Fry and Scott Adams on 50 years of medical library architecture contains many statistics derived from a survey, and underlines the necessity for the librarian to be co-opted in the initial stages of planning. Dr. Estelle Brodman contributes an article on changing concepts in the role of the medical librarian in the 20th century, showing how the increase in the size of libraries has tended to turn the librarian into an administrator supervising the work of a number of specialist assistants, and emphasises the need for recruiting "people with sound scientific backgrounds". In the final paper, Col. Frank Rogers describes how the new loan policy of the National Library of Medicine attempts to make its collections more widely available outside the library without simultaneously depleting their on-the-spot availability.

8029 Research and medical librarianship, William Dosité Postell. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 399-403. References.

Although the librarians of old were invariably scholars, the technical revolution initiated by Dewey has led to undue concentration on this aspect of librarianship. But the writings of librarians show constant repetition, being descriptive rather than analytical — concerned with *how*, rather than *why*. There is no tradition of research, and the nature of the work, which is devoted to helping others, leaves little time for objective reflection on its motives and assumptions. Research is an *organised* procedure for investigation, and an attempt to analyse and interpret systematically-collected facts. The greatest opportunities for it are in the fields of analytical bibliography and the history of medical literature. Several examples are given of research in these fields by American medical librarians.

8030 Snapshot of the medical librarian as historian and bibliographer, to 1947, W. B. McDaniel. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 301-308.

This list of contributions by American and British librarians, dating from the foundation of the Medical Library Association in 1898 fully bears out the author's opening statement that "of all specialized librarians, the medical cadre seems from the beginning to have been particularly responsive to the historical aspects of its patron discipline".

8031 Outstanding acquisitions of rare books in medical libraries of the United States in the last decade, Gertrude L. Annan. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 291-300.

This is an impressive list of books, mss. and personalia garnered by American medical libraries, which will not be read without envy by medical historiophiles elsewhere. Many extremely rare items are listed, and numerous early English medical books and mss. are included. A valuable piece of advice is that "any library starting to build a useful collection for the historian can do no better with its funds than to obtain collections on one subject already brought together painstakingly . . . over the years by a knowing enthusiast", which is far more useful than "a treasure of expensive highlights with only a high price in common".

8032 The role of exhibits in a medical school library, Robert F. Lewis. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (3) March 1958, 125-128. Photo.

Biomedical libraries have infinite scope for display. At the UCLA [University of California] biomedical library exhibits are chosen having firstly some direct bearing on the teaching programme. It is aimed to make the exhibits reveal the library's resources. Exhibits must be planned to catch and hold the attention; books supplemented by other material are best. When viewers are more or less the same, as in a medical school, exhibits must be changed frequently. Methods of making displays are suggested and a list of panel exhibits available on loan from the Library is given.

8033 Personnel trends of a decade in medical libraries, Ida Marian Robinson. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 386-388.

The placement advisory service of the M.L.A. was founded in 1947 to provide a clearing house for vacancies and personnel. It has developed as a clearing house for information on personnel standards and practices, and has compiled this data by surveys and other means. An increase in the awareness of the value of professional qualifications has been noted among both employers and personnel, though the old "love of books" attitude still occurs occasionally. Certification has been well accepted by employers and in many cases has raised both the status and the salary of individual medical librarians; sometimes it has resulted in the attainment of faculty status, but in 1952 only a quarter of librarians in such positions were so recognised. Enquiries about salaries are now received from employers as well as from librarians; but there has been a change in the psychological attitude of librarians in that although few of them would wish to change their subject field, they have realised the harmfulness of undervaluing their services.

8034 Management improvement in the library, Frank B. Rogers. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 404-409.

The fact that library tasks often require intellectual judgment does not of itself place them beyond the help of the efficiency expert, who may at least assist in simplifying the associated paper work. If any work simplification plan can cope with 95% of the work it is likely to free more than enough time for dealing with the awkward 5%. Work simplification will be more easily accepted by the staff if they are made to feel participants in the overall plan. In very large libraries, where this may not be too easy, organisation into departments by stage of process will help. But it is undesirable to attempt a breakdown of jobs beyond this stage, or staff members will feel that they are mere cogs in the machine.

8035 Medical reference sources — a backward glance, Frances B. Jenkins. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 361-370. 78 references.

A survey of the last 10 years' publications under the headings Periodicals ; Bibliographic Aids ; Descriptive Works ; Compilations of Data ; and Other Sources, followed by a list of the works cited.

8036 Library services of the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Esther E. Norton. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (3) March 1958, 108-110.

The Center is a unit of the Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, being a laboratory for research, technical services and training in biological, chemical, physical and engineering aspects of public health, particularly problems relating to air, water, radiation, wastes, and food. Some of the Center's library services are described.

8037 Library facilities at the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Inc., Mary Ruth Bateman. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (3) March 1958, 118-124.

The Institute is primarily concerned with basic research in biology, the staff consisting of plant physiologists, plant pathologists, chemists, entomologists, morphologists and geneticists, and a physicist. Changes in the research programme cause changes in the library acquisitions programme. Very few inter-library loans are necessary indicating that the library is keeping pace with the varying demands of the research workers. A library committee representative of all fields of research advises on acquisitions. The collection currently consists of 24,000 volumes and 10,000 pamphlets. Library policies are described, an analysis of various abstracting and indexing tools is tabulated, and future tools and methods are considered.

8038 Planning the new library : The Upjohn Company library, Alberta L. Brown. *Spec. Libs.*, **49** (3) March 1958, 113-117. Photos.

The library's stock had increased to nearly 30,000 volumes completely outgrowing the space originally allocated in 1936. Extra space near to the present library in the existing company building was allocated for library use ; lighting, heating and ventilation were thus already taken care of. The librarian, along with Library Bureau of Remington Rand, and, later, a users committee planned the new library. It was decided to remove the existing partitions in the present library thus allowing a complete reallocation of space. Staff offices were allocated first to allow a large open space for reading room, etc. A search room was provided near to the periodical stacks but away from the busy reading room. New furniture of birch and eight study carrels were provided. The floor covering is of rubber tiles. Whilst the new area was being prepared the entire book stock was measured and the extra space required for ten years' growth of periodical files was estimated. This information noted on cards and listed for the removers allowed speedy allocation of material and the service to proceed almost uninterrupted.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

8039 Vienna's municipal library system, Joan Frank. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **60** (3) March 1958, 80-85. Illus., references.

The Wiener Städtischen Büchereien, the leading municipal library system in

Austria, grew out of a network of Workers' Libraries started by the Socialist Party ; 45 of the projected branch libraries are operating. Book-selection policy, catalogues, lay-out of branches, staff, and relations with learned libraries in Austria are discussed.

8040 Les bibliothèques et la lecture publique au Congo Belge et au Ruanda-Urundi [Libraries and reading in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi] Herman Liebaers. *Archives . . . de Belgique*, **28** (2) 1957, 241-250.

The general conditions of life in central Africa, e.g. climate, nomadic life, illiteracy and living conditions, have been responsible for the degree of development of different types of libraries. Now is the time to make further development, e.g. union catalogues of books and periodicals ; national bibliography ; international exchanges. There is need for expansion of the two types of public library service, one for Europeans and the other for natives. A pilot public library project, new and better premises, trained librarians, and dynamic direction are needed.

8041 Memorandum of evidence to be laid before the committee appointed by the Minister of Education to consider the structure of the public library service in England and Wales, and to advise what changes, if any, should be made in the administrative arrangements, regard being had to the relation of public libraries to other libraries. London, Library Association, 1958. 24p.

A survey of the present standard of public library service, including reference to statistics for 1956-57, shows the very wide diversity of provision, the essentially local character of the service, and especially, the low expenditures per head in independent authorities of under 20,000 population. To provide a minimum standard of lending and reference service an authority requires to spend £8,000 a year on books, non-book materials and binding. It is recommended that in future the minimum population figure for independent authorities should be 40,000 and that voluntary co-operation and combination into larger units for effective service be promoted. All library authorities should be Standing Committees, solely concerned with library matters, reporting directly to the Council. All services within a library should be free and libraries should be available for use by all irrespective of where they live. Other recommendations include ; (i) improved range, quality and quantity of books ; better administration ; better service to readers ; (ii) trained staff ; (iii) extensive building programme ; (iv) new approach to provision for children ; (v) extension activities are desirable by active co-operation with cultural organisations but should be limited to encouragement and stimulation of use of the libraries' resources ; (vi) extension of co-operative schemes for book provision and library services for regional areas ; (vii) close co-operation in provision of services to or co-operation with, schools, technical colleges, universities, special libraries, prisons and hospitals ; (viii) grants to aid those libraries and services contributing to the national interest ; (ix) exploration of ways of making resources in copyright deposit libraries available for loan. Seven pages of tables record the approved estimates for 1957-58 showing total expenditure and the amounts for books and binding in library authorities of all sizes.

8042 Biblioteca americana e biblioteca italiana [The American library and the Italian library] Guglielmo Manfre. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 3 (3-4) July-December 1957, 16-23.

Reflections on the Italian-American Congress in Milan, 1957. The American public library emphasises the word *public*, and is very wide in scope, providing many services in addition to the supply of books. The library endeavours to provide something for every citizen, whatever his social or educational standing, by means of gramophone records, periodicals, radio and television, and sets out to attract readers instead of waiting for them to come. The American librarian sees himself as having a mission to instruct and better the people by all available means, and his public is prepared to pay for this. Some Italian libraries, e.g. the city libraries in Milan, Voghera and Vicenza, have developed extension activities and bibliographical aids to a considerable extent, but the core of Italy's library system lies in her large reference libraries for study and research. American learned libraries are suffering from their own prodigious growth, over-departmentalization, and the shortcomings of the dictionary catalogue. Three fine enterprises are slowly being imitated in Italy: (i) nationally-printed catalogue cards; (ii) union catalogues of periodicals, and regional union catalogues; (iii) nationally organised planning of acquisitions. Italy has most to learn in the matter of small town libraries of 10-50,000v., open to all, for informational, recreational and cultural purposes.

8043 The public library system in Panama, Isaura E. Salazar. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (4) April 1958, 80-81.

In 1946 when the library movement in Panama began, a regional library system covering the whole country was adopted. This was because the rural population outnumbered the urban by three to one, funds are limited and professional librarians few. The National Library functions as a Department of Libraries and Exchanges under the Ministry of Education responsible for State libraries. There are ten zones with 10 central and 9 branch libraries and 41 'stations' with voluntary personnel. The latter receive professional guidance and a small number of books twice yearly. They aim to amass sufficient books and enough local interest to warrant the establishment of a branch with increased assistance from the State and a paid librarian. The extension service, begun in 1946, was curtailed for financial reasons but it is hoped to set up 'travelling libraries' in co-operation with the Ministries of Agriculture, Labour, Welfare and Public Health.

8044 Rural libraries in Poland, Czeslaw Koziol. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (1) January 1958, 12-13.

Before the war libraries in the rural districts possessed about 1m. volumes for 25m. inhabitants. A network of libraries has now been established with State and local government funds (1946) including village administrative units, municipal, district and county libraries. The district libraries formed the nucleus, giving help and instruction to the smaller libraries. By 1954 their stock was 8,549,000 volumes and their readers 1,732,000 with 26,000 centres. Further changes in the administrative system resulted in an increase in smaller units with difficulties in the supply of suitable books and qualified staff. Loans have fallen and a reversal of policy is intended which will bring the centres under the control of the larger libraries, and a re-examination of book stock is taking place. Social

and cultural activities are enumerated and also difficulties, namely, to increase book funds for children's libraries, to increase adult membership and to select qualified staff.

8045 Openbaar bibliotheekwezen en lectuur problemen in de Kaap-provincie [Public libraries and reading problems in Cape province] M. Wijnstrom. *Bibliotheekgids*, **33** (6) November-December 1957, 105-112.

Gigantic planning with heavy financial governmental help is characteristic of a stormy development in public libraries in Cape province. Technical library work is centralised in Cape Town for the whole province. Colour bar, reaching far off places, the importance of the audio-visual aids and the diminishing reading of the Dutch language are among the problems discussed.

8046 The library that goes places, Mary Anglemeyer. *Unesco Bull.*, **12** (1) January 1958, 1-3. Photo.

An account is given by the Research and Library Specialist, Thailand Unesco Fundamental Education Training Centre, Ubol, of a travelling library specially designed to serve remote villages. Most of the villagers have had the required four years of schooling but having nothing to read this skill has deteriorated. Where there are adequate roads the Ministry of Education operates a number of book mobiles, but in some parts this was not feasible because of bad roads, the expense and task of maintenance facilities. A travelling library was designed to fit the base of a two-wheeled pony cart, capable of carrying quite heavy loads. It consists of three rows of shelves on the outside of the platform where the driver sits, the whole covered by a curved roof to shed water. The sides form horizontal doors which open to provide a shade and the lower one a bookrest, when in use.

8047 "1957 revisited", Martha Boaz. *Lib. J.*, **83** (4) February 15 1958, 563-565.

A miscellany of facts about publishing, books, awards and libraries in the USA. In 1950-56 in cities over 100,000 population increases were made in public libraries as follows: bookstocks 17.03%; issues 21.94%; expenditure 56.7% (or when adjusted to the value of \$, 38.01%). Per head, libraries owned 1.49v.; issued 4.22; spent \$2 for total expenditure (73.4% on salaries; 12.2% on books and periodicals). In cities of 50-100,000 libraries per head owned 1.42v.; issued 4.71v.; spent \$1.51; County and regional libraries per head owned .87v.; issued 3.81v.; spent 97 cents. There are 14,260 libraries in the USA and Canada. 7,257 are public libraries to which may be added 3,566 branches representing 775 library systems making a total of 10,823 outlets. In 1953-54 there were 30,753 school libraries. 47% of the services were given from classroom libraries only. 4% of schools had no library provision. There were 4.8 books per pupil and the average expenditure per pupil was \$1.05.

8048 Some impressions on the part played by American public libraries, Benoyendra Sengupta. *Ind. Lib.*, **12** (3) December 1957, 197-202. Illus.

Surveys the progress of the Public Library movement in the United States and emphasizes that much remains to be done because (i) only 25 per cent of the population served by libraries use them, (ii) 27 million people (in 1954) were still

without provision. The 1956 Library Service Act will provide money to help fill this gap. Three large library systems are described to illustrate the diverse nature of their activities : New York, Baltimore and the District of Columbia. Current facts and figures underline the importance of their work.

8049 Changing concepts of the public library's role, Robert D. Leigh. *Lib. Q.*, **27** (4) October 1957, 223-234.

For long in the United States, libraries remained independent of one another, but since 1935 there has been a gradual movement towards larger units of administration and a greater willingness to co-operate. State library agencies promoted the creation of more county libraries ; California demonstrated the first regional library system. Joeckel's *Government of the American public library* (1935) stressed the need for integrated systems and paved the way for the 1943 *Post-war standards*, and the 1948 *National plan for public library service* in which state financial support and federal aid were recommended. The *Public Library Inquiry* (1948) revealed the paucity of service and urged more consideration of the gradual alternatives to consolidation. In 1950 New York State granted aid to county libraries provided certain standards were met ; in 1953 California issued new *Public library standards* in advance of a fresh statement on a national level in 1956 by the ALA in which the small independent library is considered sub-standard. The Federal Services Act (1956) provides a stimulus for a five-year period in which to try out modern ideas of library organisation. The states are now made responsible for library services and the promotion of library systems. In urban libraries there has been a movement towards federation and among the larger research libraries tendencies can be seen in the schemes for regional book storage, bibliographical centres, and the Farmington plan.

8050 Progress and policies under the Library Services Act, Loleta D. Fyan. *Lib. Q.*, **27** (4) October 1957, 235-248.

A study of the principles embodied in the Library Services Act is followed by details of the initial effects of the programme of the federal government on the states and on the ALA, and of the aims and policies in the plans submitted by 36 states. The plans are mainly designed to (i) strengthen the state library agency, (ii) reach every resident in the state as a long-term goal. The following danger points are noticed : (i) the feeling that the federal programme will solve all library problems or provide libraries for all people now without them ; (ii) states may keep support for library agencies at the minimum level ; (iii) school libraries are excluded and since county and regional libraries are promoting school library service, the development of library services may be hindered ; (iv) the state library agency's programme may become unbalanced because of the current emphasis on the extension of services. (See also in *ALA Bull.*, **51** (10) November 1957, 761-763, and **Adult services under the Library Services Act**, Muriel C. Javelin. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **32** (9) May 1958, 637-643).

8051 The adult in a changing society : implications for the public library, Dan Lacy. *Lib. Q.*, **27** (4) October 1958, 279-293.

Trends in the USA indicate an age of more leisure and more education, the two factors which are requisite for library use (Berelson, 1948). In 1948 10-15% of adults were active library users. If another 10% became users the numbers would not only seriously strain library services but also would revolutionise the status of libraries in society. Recreational or pastime use of the library has

declined ; purposeful reading shows a marked increase of one third between 1939 and 1955. Causes and competitors are : television, wider choice of diversions, group activities, book clubs and paperbacks. Desires and tendencies are : a more informed community, interest in government, vocational advancement, broader outlook, effects of travel, higher level of popular intellectual curiosity and aim at a higher culture. In the future the public library will receive more demands for information. It is the institution best able to offer this service, but it will need to be greatly improved before it can meet demands. More money, larger units of service, libraries situated in places convenient to users, service to business firms, greater resources of current and audio-visual materials, and closer co-operation with adult education and group activities are needed.

8052 Community developments and their effect on library planning, Philip M. Hauser. *Lib. Q.*, 27 (4) October 1957, 255-266.

In the United States the following changes are discussed : (i) expansion in population of between 55-75m. people during 1950-75 ; (ii) rise in school population of 24-71% (elementary school), 62-90% (high school), of adults aged 30-64, 30% rise ; of people over 65 years, 66% increase. (iii) Increasing enrolment for higher education. (iv) Implications of the more rapid rates of the growth of families, i.e. early marriages and more years for parents after children leave the family. (v) Growth of the great metropolitan areas, especially the suburban neighbourhoods in which 50m. additional people will live. (vi) Less need to cater specifically for the foreign-born, but more need to cater for negroes.

8053 New approaches to the collection and services, Ralph Munn. *Lib. Q.*, 27 (4) October 1957, 294-304.

The changes noted by Hauser (see above) will mean that industry and residents will move to the small towns and the suburbs of large cities where they will expect to find library services equal to those in the city. There will be increased demands for information ; more telephone calls ; more use of microphotography ; need for more provision for young adults, adult education and group activities, services for old people. The struggle for money will become more difficult. In order to give a better service through subject specialisation and library co-operation there must be a continual search for new methods, work simplification and the use of machines, and especially, the consolidation of small libraries into larger library systems.

8054 The outlook for support for public agencies with particular reference to libraries, Carl H. Chatters. *Lib. Q.*, 27 (4) October 1957, 249-254.

Between 1936 and 1955 in 76 large cities in the U.S. the proportion of local government finance for library services grew much faster than for all other activities. In 45 cities expenditure trebled ; in 27, it doubled. Today the local property tax has become less important and state and federal grants more important. State revenue is largely based on sales taxes and local income tax and these may be seriously affected by unfavourable economic changes and in turn affect library income. Rather than use a fixed sum per head as the minimum or maximum standard, the author thinks that it is better for each library to argue the needs of the community, the services performed, and to create social awareness of the value of a good library service.

8055 Implications for personnel, Edward A. Wight. *Lib. Q.*, **27** (4) October 1957, 305-319.

To meet the population increase and the effects of a shorter working week, libraries will need more staff : (i) more part-time non-career staff, and (ii) twice as many new professional staff annually as at present. To this must be added more efficient methods of work, regrouping and fewer departments to produce more opportunities for advancement, and over all, the creation of larger units of service.

8056 One new idea per year, Florence E. Harshe. *Lib. J.*, **83** (7) April 1 1958, 1017-20.

New York State Regional Library Service Center, established 1948 as a test for larger units of service, offers supplementary and advisory assistance to public libraries in the Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties (total area 5,400 sq. miles and 207,000 population). There are 65 independent public libraries and 10 deposit stations in the area. Services include : loan of books and films ; processing ; interlibrary loans ; reference questions answered ; publicity material ; advice on operation. There have been improvements in many directions : buildings, redecorating, overhaul of bookstocks, new equipment, and general exchange of ideas through workshops and newssheets. Budgets have increased by 70% ; circulation by 50% ; 20 new service points have been set up. The service pattern is especially valuable in an area of a rural character without a large library to act as a centre.

8057 Library science in Ohio 2050 A.D., Walter Brahm. *Lib. J.*, **83** (7) April 1 1958, 1013-16.

The history of the development of libraries in Ohio shows the sequence : private subscription libraries or libraries operated by a public benefactor ; then free libraries as units within a city ; then the school district (a unit often a little larger than the municipality it included) ; then the county (since 1947 no new library may be established in a unit smaller than a county) and additionally every library in a county is free to all residents in that county. The *ALA Public library standards* call for systems of library service. If the post office, the telephone, the roads, natural resources, public utilities such as gas and electricity, and outdoor recreation, are the responsibility of the state, why not libraries ? Before 2050 A.D., Ohio may well have one library system, one library committee, one librarian in charge, and one budget. The benefits forecast are : flexibility in use of book resources ; use of funds where most needed ; qualified staff available even in the smallest place ; library service more attractive as a career and more rewarding in opportunities it offers.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and practice

8058 Storkøbenhavnske biblioteksproblemer. Nogle betragtninger og perspektiver [Library problems of Greater Copenhagen] Johs. Lehm Laursen. *Bogens Verden*, **40** (2) March 1958, 81-89.

The library system of Greater Copenhagen consists of three organizations : two of them, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg Public Libraries serve the residents of the centre ; Gentofte Public Libraries the residents within its community but

acts too as central library for the county of Copenhagen. Loan from each library system is with a few exceptions limited to the residents within their area, a limitation which offers a serious problem because more and more people go to live in the suburbs and only work in the centre. To overcome this problem it is suggested that the residents of Greater Copenhagen should be allowed to use the library they find most convenient. It is also suggested that the Gentofte county library system, which at present serves an area with 333,000 inhabitants, should be divided into three systems with hence Gentofte, Copenhagen and Frederiksberg as central libraries. Close co-operation should take place between them.

8059 En nyordning af bibliotekerne i Storkøbenhavn ? [A reorganisation of the libraries of Greater Copenhagen ? Helge Stenkilde. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (3) May 1958, 147-149.]

The county of Copenhagen is too big to be served by one central library and it would not be a good idea to divide it into three areas. A more rational solution would be to maintain the existing county system but to separate some of the biggest libraries from it as they grow big enough to be almost self-sufficient in non-special Danish literature. Six of these libraries are already as big as an ordinary central library. Foreign literature could be provided from the existing office for interloans ; special Danish literature from the state libraries ; while Gentofte would supply the few non-special Danish books not found in the stocks of the small libraries.

8060 Om centralbiblioteksarbejdet i Københavns amt [On the county library work in the county of Copenhagen] J. Helger. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (3) May 1958, 149-151.

Describes the county library work at present carried out by Gentofte Central Library. It consists mainly of individual loans, bibliographical research and requisitions from scientific and special libraries. Real county library service is only given to six parish libraries, ordinary book van service does not take place. About 28-29,000 vols. have been loaned in one year ; of these about 25,000 vols., mainly foreign literature, from other libraries than Gentofte. 80-85% of the books loaned from the library's own stock is Danish literature, borrowed mostly by the new libraries with insufficient book stocks in areas with a rapid increase in the population. As five or six of the libraries in the county are now big enough to be almost self-sufficient in Danish literature it seems as if the county library work will be limited to assisting the middle-sized and smaller libraries.

8061 Oplandsbibliotekaren. Arbejdsmuligheder og beføjelser. [The county librarian's work] Thorkild Hamming. *Bibliotekaren*, 20 (1) 1958, 11-20.

As long as the librarians in Danish parish libraries are not professionally trained the central library must carry out all that part of the work which does not consist of direct contact with the reader. Thus the parish librarian's job will be limited to making his book stock play an active part in the educational work of his community, and in this the county librarian must assist him, giving advice on administration, book selection and the maintenance of the stock. At the regular visits of the book van he must assist in selecting from the central library's pool stock a deposit collection to fill the gaps of the local stock. He must give advice on public relations work and the possibilities of the inter-lending system. The county librarian should have freedom to carry out his work and the chief librarian ought not to interfere too much.

8062 Ein englischer Bibliothekar in Deutschland [An English librarian in Germany] Philip Hepworth. *Buch u. Bild.*, 9 (11) November 1957, 494-499.

Impressions of a visit made by nine members of the Library Association to Germany in May and June 1957. Training for librarianship, conditions of service and administration are compared. Praise is given to German interiors, departmentalisation and new buildings with a special wish that the illustrated articles in *Bucherei und Bildung* be gathered into a textbook in English by the German Library Association aided by their British counterpart.

8063 Die Altersgruppierung der Volksbüchereileser [Age-grouping of public library readers] Gustav Sichelschmidt. *Kulturarbeit*, 10 (3) 1958, 58-60.

Public libraries have gradually lowered their minimum age of admittance until today the tendency is to care for the young reader at the expense of the adult. In Schleswig in 1956 61.2% of the total issue was to juveniles; in West Berlin 47.5% of the registered readers are under 21, twice the percentage for the year 1899-1900. Whilst there are obvious reasons why young people generally read more than adults, these figures show that the public library is failing to keep its young readers when they grow up. The reason may lie in too academic book selection policy and in faulty readers' advisory services which fail to bridge the gap between two types of literature. It is most important at this time to restore the balance by bringing back adult readers into the public libraries. A contrary opinion is given by J. Langfeldt who says percentages can be misleading. In plain figures the situation may not look so unbalanced. Though no firm figures are available it is probable that the proportion of teenagers to children among borrowers is increasing. The former should be introduced gradually to the adult library and some thought must be devoted to the selection of books which will attract readers in the transition stage.

8064 Das öffentliche Musikbüchereiwesen in Deutschland [Public music libraries in Germany] Alfons Ott. *Kulturarbeit*, 10 (5) 1958, 99-100.

There are 177 music collections in all Germany. 125 are mainly old foundations of monastic origin; only the other 52 can really be called "public". These owe their foundation from 1902 onwards to the initiative of Paul Marsop. With 480,000 books and scores, they play an important role in musical education by loans to amateurs, through expert advice, by giving amateurs the opportunity to meet other musicians, and by providing reference facilities for intensive study. In 1950 a Music Libraries Group of the Association of German Public Librarians was formed and has its own journal *Die Musikbücherei*. It is active in international music library affairs and in the education of music librarians. Soon every German city should have its own music library as the nucleus of its musical life.

8065 Un corso sulle biblioteche Inglesi a Birmingham [A course on English libraries at Birmingham] Mariangela Donà. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 3 (3-4) July-December 1957, 13-16.

The writer, attending the 1957 Summer school on "British Libraries Today", was struck by the emphasis, in England, on popular public library provision and by the relative scarcity of libraries providing for advanced study and research, by contrast with France and Italy, where this position is reversed. She gives a brief outline of a typical city library system and remarks on the generous provision of libraries for children.

8066 Duties of the public library committee and its chairman, W. B. Inglis. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 70-75.

Local government has always been the basis of democracy and welfare in Great Britain, yet the functions of local government are being reduced. It has become more difficult for suitable people to find opportunities to serve on local councils, whilst at the same time council officers have been improving in ability and status. This applies to libraries as to other departments. The committee member must know his library and its work and should keep in touch with developments in other libraries. He should use the service himself and study the librarian's policy. The chairman should lead, but not drive, his committee and should not be identified with the interests of the librarian, although they must rely on each other's functions. A good chairman maintains the interest of the council in his department.

8067 Presidential address to the Library Association Conference 1957 : Knowledge and education, J. Bronowski. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 4-8.

Man has been able to pass on his experience through speech, writing and ultimately printing which made an educated society possible. The careers of Antonio Panizzi, of Joseph Conrad, of Isaac Rosenberg, and of Bronowski himself illustrate the value of books and libraries since they made self-education possible. Bronowski was taught the language of science and learned the humanities from books, largely from public libraries. The reverse is not possible. Those who have been taught non-scientific subjects do not find public libraries equipped to provide self-education in science. Libraries need to provide both the classics of scientific discovery and modern books explaining scientific work to non-scientists. Librarians must be custodians for the whole of culture, not for the arts alone.

8068 Problems of communicating science to the layman, T. A. Margerison. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 58-64.

Science has a great effect on our lives yet most people are ignorant of its principles and practice and even scientists are often too specialized to know much about science in general. This can be remedied only in the education of the new generation. Librarians can help by buying good popular science books, by subscribing to good popular periodicals, e.g. *Discovery* and *The new scientist*, and by encouraging local scientific societies.

8069 Organization and methods in the public library service, Philip Hepworth. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (3) March 1958, 69-75. Bibliog., references.

Organization and Methods investigations in public libraries have been made by various organizations — private firms and consultants. An account is given of the O. & M. investigation held at Norwich Public Libraries in March 1956. Details are provided of the process of fact-finding and of the preliminary and final reports of the firm of investigators. The summary of conclusions mentions that in such investigations economy and not efficiency is paramount and that recommendations for reduction of staff may also be accompanied by recommendations for upgrading.

8070 Problems of libraries in small areas, F. G. B. Hutchings. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 75-81.

Different towns are contrasted ; slow growing older centres, industrial boom towns, and the isolated single industry towns with little or no cultural provision. It seems that many smaller towns make better library provision than counties, but there are many without the ability to do so. Local government areas have grown up by chance and they can be altered for the sake of improvement. Many smaller areas need the help of the staff and resources of larger authorities in order to bring about cultural improvement. The problem is how to do this.

8071 Le biblioteche popolari [Popular libraries] Luigi De Gregori. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 25 (4-6) July-December 1957, 209-218. Bibliog.

This article was written by Luigi De Gregori, one of the best known Italian librarians, about ten years ago, some time before his death. He points out many inconveniences of Italian popular libraries and wishes that they may be removed. A long commentary follows and illustrates the actuality of De Gregori's ideas, above all those concerning : (i) the planning of a really public library in Italy, (ii) the National Library in Rome, (iii) the need of larger funds for Italian libraries.

8072 Servizi e strumenti d'informazione nelle biblioteche pubbliche [Services and instruments of information in public libraries] Francesco Barberi. *Saggi e studi di pubblicistica*, 8th ser., (2nd half-year) 1956, 271-283.

A study of the various problems concerning general information in Italy where public libraries frequently lack information departments. The information given is nearly always limited to cultural subjects. The most important tools for research are bibliographies, catalogues and reference books. The main Italian bibliographies are : *Catalogo generale della libreria italiana*, (1847 - -) ; *Bollettino delle pubblicazioni italiane ricevute per diritto di stampa* (National Central Library, Florence, 1887 - -) ; *Libri e riviste d'Italia* ; *Italia che scrive* ; *Bollettino delle opere moderne straniere possedute dalle biblioteche governative italiane*, (National Central Library, Rome, 1887 - -) listing the foreign works in Italian government libraries. The author points out the tools which are needed and hopes for rapid progress in their production.

8073 The reading tastes of the non-European : some personal experiences, Mrs. M. Peters. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 25 (3) January 1958, 82-90.

The aim is a completely free service, but the very poor standard of existing book stocks materially affects the quantity and quality of reading done. When leisure time is available reading habits will develop if facilities are provided at suitable times and social and economic conditions of the readers are improved. A study of books used show standard English novelists, particularly in abridged form, to be popular among children and adults, with a steady demand for modern light fiction and best-sellers from educated readers. Purposeful reading for education and self-betterment is noted as requiring reader guidance directly and by booklist. Non-Europeans are critical of literature with their own cultures as subject. The writer's experience shows the existence, inside and outside of library activity, of non-Europeans reading to a high standard with wide interest. Noted also are specialists and advanced readers who prefer to have their own books, having found the public service to be lacking. Reader guidance services require to be developed, to overcome the inexperience of the non-European reader, to widen his taste and improve his knowledge of books. These

aims might also be achieved if the library services are linked to other cultural activities. Encouraging improvements in formal education at all levels are noted. In the future it is hoped to make the library services better known, and have greater facilities and higher staffing standards. The most important and promising field for effective development is in the library services in the schools.

8074 Non-European library services in the Orange Free State, Betty Levy. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 25 (3) January 1958, 94-96.

There are separate and distinct arrangements for library provision in the schools and colleges for Coloured and African students. Evidence available suggests neither to be effective. A general public service is administered by the Bloemfontein Public Library. Begun under the influence of the 1932 Carnegie Grant, it operates through centres supplied with boxes of books; in a Bantu social centre which is open daily but shows little development; and from the Heatherdale Library, situated in the Coloured residential area, where the constant demand is for light fiction. Book stocks are low in number and mainly composed of donations from individuals and discards from the Public Library. Funds too are low and there is a danger that the main item of support may be withdrawn. There seems little prospect of any improvement although it is agreed that the service must be maintained.

8075 Långtidsplanering i Göteborg. P.M. rörande folkbibliotekssystemets fortsatta decentralisering [Long-term planning at Gothenburg. On the continued decentralization of the public library system], Sigurd Möhlenbrock. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (4) 1958, 260-269. Plans. Photos.

The city of Gothenburg has grown rapidly, from 349,000 inhabitants in 1949 to 393,000 in 1957. Consequently the city's area has increased, with new districts surrounding the older, central parts. In 1950-1956 eight new branch libraries were created. Besides, there are two bookmobiles stopping regularly in districts which have no other local library service. At present $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total circulation is from the branches. For the next 10 years 7 new branches are being planned in different parts of the city, and 3 old branch libraries will be modernized or wholly re-built. Costs are estimated at more than 4m. Swedish crowns for books and furnishings.

8076 Stockholms stadsbibliotek under trettio år. Några organisationsfrågor [The Public Library of Stockholm during thirty years. Problems of organization] Gert Hornwall. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (3) 1958, 175-180. Photos.

The growth of Stockholm has made necessary continual changes in the original plans for the development of its public library service. In the past thirty years the city has increased its population from 465,000 to nearly 800,000, more than one half of which are living in the suburban areas. The Public Library thirty years ago had about 230,770 vols. (71.5% in the main library and the remainder in 11 branches). Now there are 875,000 vols., 29.6% in the main library and the balance divided among 25 branch libraries for adults and 32 children's departments. The public library extends its service to 51 hospitals and other social institutions, and a bookmobile makes regular stops in 19 different places in the city. The share of the main library in the total annual circulation of 3,287,000 was in 1957, 662,000 and in 1929 the same figures were 1,126,000 total, and main library 550,000.

8077 Farmingtonplan och specialsamlingar. Dithörande Visby-problem [The Farmington Plan and special collections. Pertinent problems at Visby] Björn Wihlsson. *Biblioteksbladet*, **43** (4) 1958, 270-273.

In compliance with the assigned subjects plan of Swedish central libraries, the Public Library of Visby is responsible for literature on archaeology. Due to insufficient economic resources, it has proved necessary to limit the scope of the collection to Nordic and comparative archaeology. General and methodological works are also included. Bibliography is so far represented on a modest scale. It is hoped that the collection will gradually grow in importance.

8078 Rise of educated talent, John W. Gardner. *A.L.A. Bull.*, **51** (10) November 1957, 745-750.

An address on the increased demands for qualified personnel, and the need for the youth of today to obtain a college education. Discusses what educated talent is, and why it is so much in demand now. Makes some suggestions as to how libraries can help in increasing educated talent in their communities.

8079 "Swap group", William J. Van Beynum. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **32** (9) May 1958, 646-648. Illus.

After 18 years 22 libraries in south central Connecticut serving 50,000 people, still take part in the "swap". Each librarian brings to a meeting 15 to 25 books which they are willing to lend and displays them on a table marked with their name. They also bring the books previously borrowed and these are returned to their respective tables. There is also a gift table. All gifts not taken are retrieved at the end of each session by the unit bringing them. Two assistants come from each library: one to lend; one to choose. Each library warns its own readers of an impending swap so that borrowed books can be returned.

8080 The influence of staff association activities, Mrs. Dorothy Garside. *Lib. J.*, **83** (6) March 15 1958, 812-813.

Chicago P.L. has a staff of 1,200. 300 are members of the Staff Association founded in 1923. A description of the life of the association shows the development from a purely social function in the 1920's, retrenchment during the early 30's, to a wider purpose from 1936. Its aims are: "to protect and develop through united effort, the professional and economic interests of the staff and to promote mutual understanding between staff and administration". Matters of interest include: pensions, social security, scholarships for training, welfare and social activities, a Suggestion Contest. Satisfied workers need: (i) an effective communications programme; (ii) a channel for free expression of grievances and constructive ideas; (iii) a comfortable working environment; (iv) an atmosphere of mutual respect between supervisor and employee. The Staff Association contributes enormously to good human relations and thence to good public relations.

8081 Scheduling and programing community bookmobile service, Abigail H. Harris. *A.L.A. Bull.*, **51** (10) November 1957, 781-784. Photos.

St. Louis County Library, Mo., est. 1948, has a population of over 400,000 and covers 455 sq. miles. Service is given through headquarters, two small branches and 14 bookmobiles. The latter account for 82% of the annual circulation of 1½ m. books, 30,686 gramophone records and 9,094 films. Ten of them serve

schools only, visiting each once a month. A self-propelled bookmobile (2-3,000v.) maintains service for 50 weeks in the year and has a librarian, driver-clerk and, in the summer, one assistant. It makes 49 stops (varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours each) every two weeks. The three trailers (4-5,000v.) work for two weeks at a time mainly stopping for one day at each place. The bookmobiles are in the charge of local women who have received some training and service in the evenings is possible. Audiocharging is used. Lists of new books, records and films are made available. A driver is employed full-time moving trailers, taking fresh consignments of books, and bringing back requested books. The library service is publicised by (i) loud speaker announcement upon arrival ; (ii) radio, television and press ; (iii) the distinctive uniform which each staff member wears. The service is increasingly popular ; staff are frequently asked to address meetings ; and future plans include new H.Q., three large regional branches and one new bookmobile each year until all areas are covered.

8082 Photo-processing at NYPL, Robert E. Kingery. *Lib. J.*, **83** (9) May 1 1958, 1330-1334. Illus.

New York P.L. has installed a Photostat Photographic Copying Apparatus Junior Continuous Model A at a cost of \$5,000. It has been modified to produce work of 5 x 3 ins. on three grades of paper : thin ($3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per print) ; cellulose card ($5\frac{1}{2}$ c.) ; and all-rag card (7c.) for permanent or non-permanent records. The operation of the machine is described. Prints can be ready in $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Output equals that of three typists. Some uses to which the machine has been put are : preparation of orders by copying entries in trade bibliographies, e.g. *Publishers' Weekly* ; receipt of gifts by copying title-pages ; exchange offers ; record of serial holdings ; shelflists ; and in cataloguing where a certain amount of writing can be eliminated, e.g. *BNB* entries can be used and marked to show alterations needed for the NYPL style of cataloguing.

8083 Ett Amerika-år [One year in the U.S.] Bengt Holmström. *Biblioteksbladet*, **43** (5) 1958, 341-348.

Under the "Jointly Sponsored Program for Foreign Librarians", arranged by ALA, SLA, the State Department and the Library of Congress, the author spent 11 months working in the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library. U.S. libraries are facing great recruitment problems, and a lot is being done to relieve these. At CPL its Hospitals and Institutions Department, the service to shut-ins, given by the Judd Division, the Live Long and Like It Library Club and their work offer an interesting field of study. The administration of the CPL is a sample of efficient work distribution, on the top level as well as generally. Despite great interest in mechanization of library routines and communication, *man* is as much as ever in the centre of American library thinking.

8084 A new "Mothers' Room", Catherine J. Butler. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **32** (8) April 1958, 572-573. Illus.

A mother can come to this room in the Carnegie Library, Homestead, Munhall, Pennsylvania, and find, not only the old favourite rhymes, picture-books and poems, but also the best books on psychology and child problems. Children are only admitted if a parent is with them. The books form a parents' collection and are for the parent to read to the child. Story reading is more important than story telling. In story telling few will use as good English as can be found in a book and the child who is read to for years before entering school has a far

larger vocabulary. The real object of the Mothers' Room is to teach mothers how to instill the love of books and reading in their children from babyhood. The first Mothers' Room was opened at Youngstown, Ohio, P.L. and this one is the result of action by the Friends of the Library Group at Homestead.

8085 Showing your wares, Richard H. Dillon. *Lib. J.*, **83** (7) April 1 1958, 1001-05. Illus.

Taking from the *ALA Public library standards*, the clause : "the public library interprets and guides the use of materials to enable as many people as possible to apply in their daily lives the record of what is known", the writer laments the fact that libraries have hardly begun to interpret library materials and that this is a main reason why the public are unaware of such services as interlibrary loans and reference and information. The wide variety of publicity activities undertaken with the help of other organisations and the many exhibits shown by the Sutro Library, San Francisco, are described.

8086 Public relations is everybody's business, Beth Gillanders. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, **42** (1) February 1958, 10-13.

Every staff member should try to sell the library to the public. Librarians rarely have a budget for paid advertising other than displays, booklists, etc. Much hard work, good press and constant plugging will bring the public to the library. Good service and alert staff will bring borrowers back. Many people leave without finding what they want, not wishing to bother the librarians. But librarians want to be bothered ; they exist to serve the public. They are seeking ways to demonstrate library service where the effect of it will be felt, e.g. by making books available in factories. Means whereby radio and television can and do promote public libraries and good reading are described. Clean attractive books are top public relations officers. The new *ALA Public library standards* indicate certain principles whereby service can be judged.

8087 The across-the-street test, Theodore C. Hines. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **32** (7) March 1958, 494.

If one can always recognise a bank or a post office from across the street, why not the library ? Something more than those incised letters PVBLC LIBRARY high up under the ivy is needed. At night the library should be a beacon and should be easily seen from a passing bus. Cross the street and see what your library needs.

8088 The librarian as persuader, Jean Parriss. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, **32** (7) March 1958, 490-491.

Advertisers survey the "whys" of our behaviour in order that they can more effectively manipulate our habits and choices in their favour. It cannot be assumed that people know what they want nor do they always tell the truth about likes and dislikes even if they know them. It is desirable to instil wants in people of which they were not previously aware and to create the idea of psychological obsolescence. The librarian might effectively exploit the idea of "loyalty to brands". In the library the "eye-catching package" becomes the plastic book jacket. "Impulse shopping" can be exploited by the "we suggest" notice. "Emotional security" can be stimulated by the study of a specialised subject in spare time and "ego satisfaction" satisfied by books giving a man the "know-how". Librarians are now aided by photocharging, punched cards, etc., but his primary object is still to persuade people to become readers.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

8089 A "before and after" story in school library planning. Margaret Scott. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, **42** (1) February 1958, 44-47. Plans.

Porter Memorial Collegiate, Scarborough, Ontario, will open in 1958 with 780 students. The library-classroom planned, being 1,100 sq. ft., is hardly adequate to meet the educational and recreational needs of the school. The library of a school of this size should seat at least 48 and have a circulation-reading room of 1,200 sq. ft. plus a storage-workroom of at least 250 sq. ft. The proposed shelving will accommodate about 2,650 books. Ideally to serve 780 students the library should shelve 4,000 books, i.e. 5 books per student. Though the size of the library cannot be changed, suggestions are made on how the plans can be altered to provide adequate space and shelving and how the library can be extended into an adjoining classroom when the school is enlarged.

8090 The teacher-librarian, Godfrey Thompson. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 36-46.

In an age of non-literary culture the ability to read intelligently is vital to the development of judgment in children. Books must be freely available from the earliest years at school. To carry out its work the school library must have a good stock, an enthusiastic librarian and reasonable housing. It must be entirely controlled by the librarian but be part of a co-ordinated children's library service. It has to overcome the parsimony of authorities, the conservatism of teachers and the prejudices of public librarians. There is a need for 30,000 experienced teachers trained in library techniques. The School Library Association has grown quickly in recent years and in 1956 a syllabus for a new certificate in teacher-librarianship was issued.

8091 The reluctant reader, Edward Blishen. *Lib. Assn. Conf. Proc.*, 1957, 14-20.

The value of a school library lies in making children interested in reading. Only one in ten of the author's class used the public library; now seven out of ten borrow from the school library. The aim is to make the library a familiar part of the children's lives so that they carry out the routine work whilst the teacher attempts to make converts to reading. It is necessary to overcome the difficulties of a bookless home life, and one great help would be children's books with working-class backgrounds written in a plain but vivid style.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

8092 Art education at the International Youth Library, Munich, Jella Lepman. *Unesco Bull.*, **11** (11-12) November-December 1957, 271-272.

The art studio (director, Ferdinand Steidle) was a pilot project in Germany and formed an integral part of the programme of the Youth Library aiming to encourage international understanding through children's books and paintings. It helped to stimulate and revitalise the children of the post-war years through their creative work. The happiness of the children, mostly from 5 to 12 years of age, and their work are described. They discuss and paint book illustrations,

carnival decorations, masks, puppets and murals, etc. Painting classes, in which not more than 40 children take part, are held on three afternoons weekly. The children pass naturally from painting to the reading rooms and vice versa. Exhibitions are sent to many countries and a programme is being undertaken to promote children's literature and libraries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Art competitions held include 'International Children's Self-Portraits' and 'The Wedding'.

8093 The work of Miss Eileen Colwell. *Lib. World*, **59** (690) December 1957, 81-83.

Mainly a report by Miss Colwell from *Hendon Library Service* describing the year's work with children there. Activities have included new schemes to encourage reading, the introduction of pre-school story hours and an 'At Home' for children and parents. In 1956 Miss Colwell visited the USA at the invitation of the American Library Association.

8094 Bombay's mobile library for children, Rattan P. Hingorani. *Ind. Lib.*, **12** (3) December 1957, 203-205.

Bombay State Women's Council has been operating this service since September 1956. The van is 9 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, and is a 3-wheeled 9.5 h.p. Japanese vehicle which displays its books on the outside and carries about 2,000 smallish books. The library visits ten districts of Bombay city each month, staying three days at each. The librarian spends many hours with the children, reading to them and telling stories in addition to organizing normal book exchange. The author describes typical scenes during a visit.

8095 Hur nå tonarsungdommen ? [How can the young people be reached ?] S. Möhlenbrock. *Bogens Verden*, **40** (4) June 1958, 206-208.

For Swedish libraries young people between 14 and 18 have always been a problem because they do not use the libraries in the same degree as children between 7 and 14. This is partly explained by the fact that the libraries' service to them is far from ideal and will become worse when the great increase in the birth rate during the war is felt at the libraries. A committee working on the social problems of this increase has published a special report regarding the libraries: *Biblioteket och ungdommen*. 1956. (The library and youth 1956). It suggests an increase in the number of hours open and an establishment of special young people's sections at libraries and youth organizations. This proposal, says the author, can only be carried through if special young people's librarians are trained and more and better books published for this age group.

8096 The Children's Theatre in Stockholm City Library, Elsa Olenius. *Unesco Bull.*, **11** (11-12) November-December 1957, 273-274.

The children's libraries in Sweden aim to counteract comic strips and inferior books by making children actively interested in literature through exhibitions, book clubs and theatre work. This theatre, the only one in Europe connected with a public library, developed from story-telling hours and the librarian has directed it since 1942. In 1956, the theatre, which is financed by a special fund granted by the municipality, was visited by 16,000 children aged 6 to 17. Activities continue during eight months of the year and include performances of rehearsed plays and impromptu scenes, miming with the audience participating ;

a workshop where scenery, costumes and properties are made ; drama clubs for play reading, etc. Additionally, in the 'Citizen's House' (Medborgarhuset) the Child Welfare Board runs three theatres at a cost of 22,000 Swedish crowns each. The pleasure and cultural benefit to the children is stressed.

8097 Biblioteksarbejde blandt ungdommen i Philadelphia [Library work among young people in Philadelphia] Nina Juul. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (4) June 1958, 209-211.

From October 1956 to July 1957 the author worked as a trainee at the Free Library of Philadelphia, mostly at the young people's departments. Four years ago a chief librarians' post was created for these, and the plan was to establish young people's sections at all the 38 branches under the charge of specially trained librarians. Now the central library and all the branches have got such sections but only 12 special librarians are at work. The chief librarian has to promote co-operation with the schools and plan radio and television broadcastings, to organize staff meetings on the selection of new books and work with young people. In 1956 an investigation at 13 branches showed that 13-40% of the issues were to young people. In November 1956 there was organized The Young Adult Book Festival with an exhibition of 700 books and other displays by the different youth organizations.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

8098 Music and art contests in the Medellín Pilot Public Library for Latin America, Julio Cesar Arroyave C. *Unesco Bull.*, 11 (11-12) November-December 1957, 275-276.

If the public library is to become a centre of social life so that everyone will use books, new ways of stimulating interest must be devised. To this end the Library in Medellín has started several types of activity. (i) Concerts for children are given from a carefully selected record collection of short and simply rendered works, and a listeners' group meets weekly which includes discussion, stories, performances by children, drawing and singing. (ii) For adults facilities for listening to music are provided on high-fidelity sets and a weekly record concert is given, varied by a 'live' performance every two months. (iii) Children's 'action' drawing comprises a weekly practice session where the children create works for entry in an annual competition. (iv) Carefully arranged and publicised competitions have been held for photography, caricatures, water-colours, posters and model aeroplanes.

8099 Kunstausstellungen in öffentlichen Büchereien : Erfahrungen mit Ausstellungen jüngerer oder unbekannter Malei in der Hamburger Öffentlichen Bücherhalle Winterhude [Art exhibitions in public libraries : experiences with exhibitions of younger or unknown painters in the Hamburg Public Library, Winterhude] Gertrud Seydelmann. *Kulturarbeit*, 11 (4) 1958, 78-80.

The library is visited daily by about 400 people. In Hamburg opportunities for exhibition of paintings are limited. Hence the decision to use the library. Until the scheme became well-known part of the space was devoted to children's paintings and items from the City Museum. Now all the space is required for

the one painter. Exhibitions last six weeks to give readers a chance to see them several times. Invitations are sent to people who may be interested and there is a preview for the press. The reaction of the public has been marked. The art section of the library is used about twice as much as formerly. For the artists there is the chance of coming before the public and selling pictures. Further carefully selected exhibitions will bring the public more into touch with modern painters. An extension of the idea, the hiring-out of pictures, is impossible at present through lack of space.

8100 Public relations och bildningsarbete i engelska folkbibliotek [Public relations and extension work in public libraries in Great Britain] Tore Nordström. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (3) 1958, 181-187. Photos.

The National Institute of Adult Education plays an important part as an information centre on adult education. To provide literature for adult education courses the National Central Library has a special library containing titles which it may be difficult to obtain elsewhere. Intensified propaganda on the possibilities offered by these institutions is recommended to all public libraries. Extension work is remarkably well conducted by several British libraries. St. Pancras, Leyton, Guildford, and Dagenham are among the London libraries offering excellent extension work in, for instance, drama, play reading, motion pictures, fine arts, etc. At Swindon there is a Libraries, Museum, Arts, and Music Committee supporting various interests, and the Dudley Public Library has among other things a fine travel service on its programme. At Liverpool and Sheffield the public libraries are employing fine progressive methods of reaching more readers.

8101 PL PL — Public Library, Picture loans, S. M. Jarvis. *Lib. World*, 59 (690) December 1957, 83-84.

Aldershot Public Library inaugurated a picture loan service in 1956. The scheme is financed by separate annual grants from the authority and borrowers pay a deposit fee of 10/- and 2/6 per month for each picture hired. Pictures are framed and displayed in the lending library; each bears a date label and typed summary which it is hoped to later incorporate in a printed booklet.

8102 Social education activities in the Delhi Public Library, M. M. L. Tandon. *Unesco Bull.*, 11 (11-12) November-December 1957, 264-266.

Unesco and the Government of India decided that social education activities were to form a regular part of the service. Equipment includes: an auditorium, a 16mm. film projector, epidiastope, tape recorder, linguaphones, slides, filmstrips, musical instruments and gramophone records. The Library is a Film Deposit Station of the National Film Board of Canada. Groups formed of ten or more members of the library with a common interest, meet regularly and include Drama, Music, Literature Study, Social Studies and an Elders' Group. The library provides meeting place, bibliographies, films and lectures. Three regular film shows are provided every week and films are issued to social, cultural and academic institutions in the city. Gramophone records are of classical music and Linguaphone sets. The exhibition room and auditorium are lent for cultural purposes. During 1956-57 a total of 44,582 persons participated in these activities.

8103 Educational radio and television in the Detroit Public Library, Kenneth E. King and James C. Dance. *Unesco Bull.*, 11 (11-12) November-December 1957, 277-280.

Educational television is a useful medium for awakening interest in subjects of which people are unaware because it can arrest attention and be sampled without effort. The Public Library is a charter member of the Detroit Educational Television Foundation and has a permanent representative on the Committee. Programmes organised as part of the Library's Community and Group Service Department for young people, children and adults are described and evaluated. They include 'Young America looks at life', in which a panel of high school students meet a Young Adult librarian; the Children's Department's programme of stories told by experienced storytellers; and for Adults 'This week in books' (15 minutes), 'Title Hunt' — a quiz game; and films, e.g. 'Writers of today'. Their success depends on the skilful co-ordination, co-operation and interest of the professional staff. They reach audiences of about 16,000 people.

8104 A unique use of the bookmobile, Hannah Hyatt. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 32 (8) April 1958, 570-571. Illus.

A programme of 16mm. films projected from inside the bookmobile owned by Fitchburg, Mass., P.L., was shown to an audience gathered informally outside. The screen fitted into the rear window measures 26 x 20 ins. with the speaker just above. The sound projector was mounted on a high step ladder; electricity was supplied by the bookmobile generator.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : Plans, furniture, lighting

8105 Library planning and building, A. G. Greenhough. *N.Z. Libs.*, 21 (1) January-February 1958, 1-7.

A brief discussion of the general principles to be observed in planning a library and notes on modular construction, non-load-bearing walls, informal character, colour, furnishings and lighting.

8106 Vom Neubau der UB Giessen [The reconstruction of the University Library at Giessen] Josef Schawe. *Z.f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 5 (1) 1958, 22-28. Diagr.

Progress report on the new University Library at Giessen, the completion of which is expected by Easter 1959. The building comprises three sections, viz. a twelve-storey book tower for 500,000 volumes; a three-storey administration section, the ground floor of which is almost completely devoted to the catalogue; and two single-storey reading rooms which enclose a court-yard designed to serve as an extension to the reading rooms in fine weather.

8107 The new library of Jews' College, Ruth P. Lehmann. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (5) May 1958, 155-157. Illus.

The library of Jews' College was founded in 1855. In its recent new premises, opened in 1957, the library occupies two floors and houses a stock of nearly 60,000 printed books, mss., etc. Accommodation, equipment, heating and lighting are described. Although the library is primarily intended for the use of scholars and students engaged in Jewish and Rabbinic studies, it hopes to extend its hospitality to an increasing number of *bona fide* readers.

8108 The rebuilding of the William Brown Library, Liverpool. *Lib. World*, **59** (689) November 1957, 67-68.

The library and 200,000 vols. of its stock were destroyed by enemy action in 1941; rebuilding began in 1957 at an estimated cost of £400,000. Three main floors will house the lending library, technical, music and local history depts., with mezzanine floors for staff and office accommodation. On two sides at present book stacks will run up in six tiers. It is hoped to use the larger site behind the library for a further modern building.

8109 Newtown Branch Library [Wellington, New Zealand] J. P. Sage. *N.Z. Libs.*, **21** (1) January-February 1958, 8-9. Photo.

To replace an outmoded library the City Council decided to build anew on a site half a mile to the south of the old building. The floor area is 2,200 sq. ft. Bookstock, 11,620 with 9,000 on metal shelves and 2,000 in storage. Large books are on shelves 9 ins. deep and each shelf is equipped with a series of holes into which a metal hoop can be fixed as required to hold the books upright. There is natural light on all four sides and at the front the large windows facing two streets give an attractive view of the interior.

8110 Ludvika stadsbibliotek [The Public Library of Ludvika] Marianne Svensson. *Biblioteksbladet*, **43** (5) 1958, 348-351. Photos.

In September 1957, the Public Library of Ludvika moved into new quarters in the third and fourth stories (elevators may be used) of a recently erected building of the "People's House Association", where it has 550 square metres. Circulation department, reading room, children's department, and offices are attractively furnished with airy-looking book shelves. A special interests arrangement has been used.

8111 Lunds Universitetsbiblioteks om- och tillbyggnad [The rebuilding and extension of Lund University Library] Krister Gierow. *Bogens Verden*, **40** (3) May 1958, 160-162. Plan.

The premises of Lund University Library have been extended during recent years. On the three sides of the book tower, erected in 1930 behind the main building of 1907, have been constructed extensions of the same height as the tower together with which they now form the central body of the whole building. The wings of the old main building have been extended along the two sides of this construction and in front of it on the opposite side of the main building has been erected a new wing so that the central body is now surrounded on all sides by wings of a lower height than its own. The layout of the interior has been much altered. The capacity of the present shelving system is 700,000 vols. but it can be changed to another system with a greater capacity.

8112 Marcy Branch : Riverside Public Library, Mrs. Helen Thompson. *California Lib.*, **19** (2) April 1958, 98-101. Illus., plan.

Opened in 1951, it is a circular building of 4,250 sq. ft. designed by Herman O. Ruhna. The counter is in the centre with a translucent dome 8 ft. in diameter above it. There are seats for 36 readers. The book capacity is 17,500 and present circulation is 10,000 a month. Special features are an outdoor reading court, a lounge area with movable "A"-shaped cases and a complete, all-the-year-round weather conditioning system.

8113 Building competition proves successful, Andrew J. Eaton. *Lib. J.*, 83 (7) April 1 1958, 1008-12. Illus.

A discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of holding an architectural competition, illustrated by the action of the Library Building Committee of Washington University, St. Louis, 1953-56. For : (i) the institution must state its requirements clearly ; (ii) rules out favouritism ; (iii) stimulates architects to devote their best efforts to arriving at an imaginative solution of a particular problem ; (iv) arouses local interest and has some publicity value. Against : (i) no consultation with the architects during the period of the competition ; (ii) difficult to make changes in the winning design ; (iii) additional expense of fees to competitors and judges.

LIBRARY MATERIALS : Audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals, serials

8114 Audio-visual aids in the modern library, Charles Deane Kent. *Unesco Bull.*, 11 (11-12) November-December 1957, 261-263.

Libraries are becoming increasingly involved with non-book materials and enterprises offering services to the community newer, more vital and closer to the everyday experience of people, and also lending themselves to group education. Although the printed word still provides the greatest personal intellectual stimulus, changes in our scientific development may upset the quantitative use of the book. At the same time readers are being created by audio-visual techniques. The London Public Library (Ontario) continuing the tradition of the Mechanics' Institute, established 1835, has record, film and picture loan collections which help to produce a circulation of 7.5 books per capita. (Unesco circulation statistics for Canada are 2.09 for 1953). Libraries from being a source of book supply are becoming a source of stimulation for personal self-development. This enlarges the scope of the librarian's activity and demands the superior education, training and discernment which can utilise all resources, including non-book materials, for social betterment.

8115 Organization of a library film service, Hoyt R. Galvin and Jeanne T. Scranton. *Unesco Bull.*, 11 (11-12) November-December 1957, 267-270. Bibliography.

Film service is a means by which library and community may work together in meeting educational needs. The 16mm. film is the basic item provided, with slides and filmstrips as additional material. It is advisable to discuss with local representatives the subjects which need covering and to survey local resources to avoid unnecessary duplication. In determining policy consider (i) budget : (a) for staff — one librarian per 100,000 people ; (b) for equipment — 25 to 100 films are needed ; (c) for supplies of material, etc. ; (ii) personnel — training ; (iii) lending policies : (a) to groups, (b) to individuals, (c) fees, (d) number of films, (e) period of loan, (f) damages and insurance, (g) postal charges ; (iv) maintenance and storage ; (v) equipment — type and minimum requirements ; (vi) aids to choice — previewing and evaluation ; (vii) booking systems ; (viii) cataloguing : (ix) utilization technique. Film review and evaluation sources in several countries are given.

8116 Unesco helps to preserve rare Paraguayan documents. *Unesco Bull.*, 11 (11-12) November-December 1957, 283-286.

When the General Conference of Unesco met in Montevideo in 1954 it was decided to form a mobile microfilm unit for the use of Member States. The aim was to give countries with limited resources an opportunity of making copies of valuable books, documents, engravings, maps, etc. Details of the equipment are given. Paraguay was the first country to use the unit for filming the rich historical collection of the Archive Office in Asuncion which dates from 1534. A comprehensive account of the material follows and the method of working, including co-operation with the Government of Paraguay. The preservation and distribution of the films are described.

8117 The talking book in Holland, G. A. van Riemsdijk. *Unesco Bull.*, 11 (11-12) November-December 1957, 281-282.

In April 1955 the Department for the Blind of Amsterdam Public Library began experiments in producing talking books on tape recorders, testing quality of sound, easy manipulation of different types of machine, reliability, suitability of voice and reading technique. Contact was made with the Foundation Het Nederlandse Blindenwezen and a library committee established. The blind are helped financially to obtain recorders. The Public Library in Amsterdam, the Association Le Sage ten Broek at Grave and the Netherlands Library for the Blind in the Hague aim at producing 150 titles a year (4 circulation copies each), cost of material for each library 56,580 florins. A standard book gives eight hours' reading. It is expected that funds will come from (a) government support, (b) private collections, (c) the American Foundation for Overseas Blind acting as a central copying bureau. Advantages and disadvantages are discussed, particularly use to students for books not available in Braille.

8118 99 tape recording terms — a glossary. *Lib. J.*, 83 (4) February 15 1958, 552-557.

A list prepared by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul.

8119 LC grant for recordings. *Lib. J.*, 83 (4) February 15 1958, 550-551.

The LC Music Division has 100,000 commercially produced recordings, several hundred thousand government and other agency recordings, folksongs, radio transcriptions, etc. No scientific information exists on the problems of handling and caring for collections. LC has received a grant of \$65,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation to carry out a research project into the preservation of sound recordings.

8120 Non-musical collections, Richard Hart and Frances Burnette. *Lib. J.*, 83 (4) February 15 1958, 536-543.

During the past twelve years there has been a remarkable development in the production and sales of non-musical recordings. The most common recordings are of foreign languages, literature and theatrical sounds, but there are many other kinds, e.g. essays, monologues, lectures, short stories, excerpts, speeches of famous people, documentaries of historical events and ceremonies, instruction in every subject from parakeet lessons to hypnosis; sermons, Bible readings, sounds of nature. Growth in production is due to the demand from upper level

adults and young adults for superior material to radio programmes. A new type of 'collector' has arisen. Libraries offer these collectors the chance to sample recordings before borrowing or buying, and they should provide these new services in properly equipped rooms. These recordings have many uses: in the home, in schools and colleges, in community theatres, and in lecture and other programmes. Examples of recordings available and of bibliographies and reviewing periodicals are given.

8121 Tapes in the library, Dorothy L. Day. *Lib. J.*, **83** (4) February 15 1958, 543-548.

In 1949 under a dozen companies were making 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ rpm. records; today 400 companies issue LPs. The major companies are issuing some of their LPs on tape and it is forecast that in the next ten years in the USA home consumption will surpass radios, gramophones, and television. Recordings are mainly musical, but more and more non-musical titles are appearing. Examples of companies and their recordings and the reviewing sources are given. The *Harrison Catalog of recorded tapes* (bi-monthly) lists 43 companies. Louisville Free P.L. has included tapes in its AV department since 1949 and now has 30,000 recordings of which 16,000 are on tape. It operates two non-commercial educational radio stations on the air 14 hours daily. Closed circuit programmes are also provided to nearly 40 agencies, e.g. branches, schools, colleges, local institutions. 40 tape machines are used and requests can be filled in ten minutes. The University of Louisville library has listening booths in which students can hear tapes that have been recorded by the Public Library of a series given by lecturers. Students are also being assigned 'out-of-class' listening. The value of making lectures, discussions, personal narratives, story telling, how to use the library, art gallery talks, available to a wider audience is now recognised. Before tapes can be made available for home use such problems as the five possible speeds, single and dual tracks, and detection of damage, will have to be studied.

8122 Buying and selling books and manuscripts: some canons of good practice, A committee of the Resources and Technical Services Division. *ALA Bull.*, **51** (10) November 1957, 777-779.

A draft of a suggested code of ethics for buyers and sellers of books and manuscripts. It covers books on approval, auction buying, catalogues, want lists and quotations, copying, discounts, evaluations and returns. The sale of duplicates and discards are also considered. Some points are suggested under each of these headings which should serve as a guidance to both dealers and librarians.

8123 Standing book orders, M. H. Dick. *Lib. World*, **59** (691) January 1958, 95-99.

In most libraries certain material needs to be placed on permanent order to ensure regular receipt. Orders should be confined to authoritative publications and revised annually; consideration should be given to the agencies through which they are obtained. An order record can be kept in a visible card index, visible loose-leaf binder, loose-leaf ledger or vertical card file. Cards should provide adequate space for entry of title, etc., receipts and remarks. Overdues should be checked for each month. Works issued in parts can be recorded similarly and cards removed when items are completed.

8124 Some facets of acquisitions work in selected military academic libraries, Robert K. Johnson. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (1) Winter 1958, 16-24.

A critical review of acquisition policies and methods in selected military, naval, and air force libraries in the United States. Most revealing are the complicated order and receipt methods in use in most military libraries.

8125 Which charging machine for you ? Mrs. Frances Henselman. *California Lib.*, 19 (2) April 1958, 105, 131. Table.

A brief comparison of Recordak, Remington and Diebold machines, giving advantages and disadvantages of each, and costs.

8126 An experiment in photocharging at Toronto, E. M. Elizabeth Bowen. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (5) May 1958, 147-149. Table.

Details are given of the type of camera chosen (Diebold Portable Camera, model 9600), the necessary equipment, and the method of issuing material of different types (e.g., clippings from the vertical file). Advantages and disadvantages of photocharging over the Newark system are considered. Borrowers' reactions are favourable, but two drawbacks are mentioned. Costs of the three types of equipment are tabulated. A library in California and another in Canada have estimated that they save at least \$4,000 a year, and that librarians are freed from much routine work.

8127 Duplicate exchange service, Mrs. J. Korn. *Abstractor*, Supp. No. 9, October 1957. 7p.

A detailed description of the methods used in this service which has its headquarters at CSIRO Head office library. The service began in 1954 when the first list of duplicates offered was sent out to all CSIRO libraries, Australian government libraries, industrial firms and 30 overseas institutions and universities in South-East Asia and the Pacific. Since then other lists have been circulated and much material has been supplied and the backlog due to war damage, etc. is gradually being cleared.

8128 Maps on parade, Caleb B. Hammond. *Lib. J.*, 83 (10) May 15 1958, 1475-80. Illus.

Describes, with examples, the many ways in which maps may be used (i) for decorative purposes and permanent exhibitions ; (ii) in book exhibits to promote reading ; (iii) in story telling ; (iv) in a map lending library.

8129 Paperbacks in libraries — '58, Aaron L. Fessler. *Lib. J.*, 83 (8) April 15 1958, 1137-42.

An analysis of the 841 replies to an eighteen-point questionnaire from 343 public, 140 high school and college, and 358 university libraries, representing 28% of the total distribution, shows that 627 use paperbacks to some extent ; collections range from 25 to over 500 copies. The majority of libraries began using them in 1950 or later. Deterrents to more extensive use are : physical impermanence, binding problems, purchasing difficulties, shelving, theft, public and staff dislike. Paperbacks are bought irregularly and primarily for their contents, e.g. scholarly works, classics, and out-of-print titles, rather than because they are cheap. Half of the libraries accession and catalogue these books.

Pre-bound paperbacks are sought and welcomed ; microcard editions are not wanted. Two-thirds shelve paperbacks along with hard-cover books. There is a general reluctance to make displays, mainly due to the lurid covers. By two to one, librarians stated that paperbacks make no appreciable effect in any direction to the use of the library. (See also **A survey of the survey**, Harold H. Laskey, pp. 1143-45).

8130 Serials in public libraries, George N. Hartje. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (1) Winter 1958, 30-32.

Conclusions derived from a questionnaire circulated to 48 U.S. public libraries in cities of over 300,000 population. Main conclusions are : (i) No trend towards the establishment of a separate serials department. (ii) Such a department could handle the work with fewer staff and would probably be located in a technical processing department. (iii) Most libraries house serials records on 4 in. by 6 in. cards. (iv) A large number of libraries are considering the establishment of a central serials records centre.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

8131 The future of cataloguing codes as indicated by Lubetzky and Piggott, Lindsay A. Cheesman. *Abstractor*, Supp. No. 7, 1957. 11p. Bibliog.

A summary of the main points made by Seymour Lubetzky in his *Cataloging rules and principles*, 1953, and Mary Piggott in *Cataloguing principles and practice : an enquiry*, 1954.

8132 Catalogue d'imprimés ou de manuscrits arabes, choix de la vedette-auteur [Cataloguing Arabic : choice of heading] Daniel Eustache. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 3 (2) February 1958, 99-111. Bibliog.

Describes, with examples, the six elements which may make up an Arabic name, and suggests the form of heading and the references to be made.

8133 Spanish library cataloging and the Lubetzky report, Carmen Rovira ; tr. by Edward Heiliger. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (1) Winter 1958, 44-47.

A discussion of that part of the ALA *Cataloging rules*, 1949, and more particularly of Lubetzky's proposals for revision which particularly concern Spanish cataloguers, i.e. form of author's name, particularly compound names, and corporate authorship in the field of societies and institutions.

8134 Die Titelaufnahme von geographischen Karten im alphabetischen Katalog [Title entry for geographical maps in the dictionary catalogue] Heinrich Kramm. *Z.f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 5 (1) 1958, 1-11. Bibliog.

After considering the definition and scope of "cartographic material", the author examines methods for its inclusion in the dictionary catalogue. Existing proposals are discussed, and details are given of a draft revision of the "Guide to the form of entry for maps" which forms Appendix VI of the Prussian Rules.

8135 Cataloging — 1957 version, Emma Bernhardt. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (1) Winter 1958, 48-53.

The Head of the Catalog Department, Atlanta Public Library, describes the simplification and streamlining of cataloguing procedures carried out in that library in 1949. The library system has a central library, 17 branches and a bookmobile, and is now processing some 43,800 volumes per annum.

8136 Some methods for production and reproduction of catalogue cards, Otto Frank. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (2-3) February-March 1958, 43-49. Photo. Bibliog.

Factors influencing choice are : total amount of copies ; number of copies of each card ; quality (sharpness, durability) ; need for immediate use ; cost ; need for special rooms (dark rooms) ; unskilled or skilled operators ; application of existing equipment. The following processes are enumerated and a careful description and evaluation given : writing the master and carbon copies ; diazo process (up to 10 copies) ; spirit hectographic process (up to 50 — quality only fair) ; stencil copying (up to 500 — quality good) ; small offset printing (more complicated machinery, e.g. Rotaprint, Multilith, more expensive and requiring skilled operators — excellent quality up to 10,000 — economical only for large quantities) ; addressing machines — useful when a series of copies is required (exchange, union catalogues) ; the copying of existing catalogues by rendering them transparent with solution ; reflectography with no photographic materials (economical, good for small libraries, and unskilled operators) ; reflectography with diazo materials (Retocé — unskilled operators in full daylight) ; micro-copying ; xerography (unskilled).

8137 A cataloguer's ideal — some thoughts on the reproduction of catalogue cards, Philip S. Pargeter. *Lib. World*, 59 (691) January 1958, 99-102.

Features to be desired in a card reproduction system are (i) elimination of hand copying, (ii) maximum use of available bibliographical services, (iii) means of adding additional material to master entries or plates, (iv) ability to use local stationery, (v) filing of master plates in suitable form for reprinting of cards, (vi) ability to use plates to produce subject lists, (vii) economical running costs and materials. To fulfil these requirements a photostencil could be produced to include B.N.B. entries plus local additions. The required heading typed on gummed paper and previously photographed above the entry could be attached to each stencil frame to facilitate identification and filing. Entries would be reproduced on a printing machine for cards and subject lists. The photocopier and means of stencil processing required could be developed if support were guaranteed.

8138 Bibliotekstjänsts tryckta katalogkort [Printed catalogue cards] Ulla Gertz. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 14 (1) 1958, 10-12. Photo.

Bibliotekstjänst (Library Service) is an economic association, all shares are owned by Sveriges Allmänna Biblioteksförening (Swedish Library Association). Its main purpose is that of rationalization, relieving librarians of heavy routine work which can be done more efficiently by a central organisation. One of the largest branches of its work is the production and sale of catalogue cards. In 1957 about 3,000 Swedish books were catalogued, 2½m. cards printed and more

than 2m. sold. The cards are typed with the aid of IBM Copytypist machines and reproduced by the Multilith method. Details are given of the procedures used.

8139 The rationale, planning, and technique of the published *National Union Catalog*, George A. Schwegmann, Jr. *Amer. Doc.*, 8 (4) October 1957, 296-299.

The NUC began in January 1956 to publish entries for every significant title added to LC and 600 other American libraries. This has evolved because vast numbers of works are never copyrighted and are difficult to trace. Also because libraries have intensified their efforts to build special collections to such an extent that American librarians were seeking some improved form of bibliographic control to aid in cataloguing and permit arrears to be cleared, as well as to serve as a tool in book selection and avoid unnecessary duplication among neighbouring libraries. The LC catalogue is the basis on to which are grafted the entries from other libraries chosen on a geographic basis from nine regions covering the USA. The two largest libraries in each region report all additions; other libraries follow a policy which has been drawn up and includes reporting books printed abroad and local ephemera. Details are given of the way in which the cards received are microfilmed, photocopies made and the NUC produced. It is felt that there is no substitute, whether teletypewriter, facsimile transmission or other media, for the book catalogue in the hands of the scholar.

8140 The subject catalog examined, George Scheerer. *Lib. Q.*, 27 (3) July 1957, 187-198.

Cutter took the author-title-subject index from the classified catalogue and turned it into a separate entity but in order to make it workable added a system of *see also* references. The dictionary catalogue's other parent was the principle of catchword entry. Cataloguers tend to take leading words from titles for subjects without always seeing the real subject. The result of these origins is a dictionary catalogue which is a compromise and a conglomeration lacking logic and the mathematical approach of modern science. To find a subject is a guessing game. If the catalogue in a library is to be a real communication machine, a servo-mechanism, and not just a 'finding-list' in these days of huge library collections and the research needs of advanced workers then more attention must be paid to studies of (i) catalogue use, and (ii) the history of subjects and the analysis of subject fields. This means more careful classification and the interpretation of the subject by the chain procedure, e.g. *BNB*. The superiority of the classified catalogue from many points of view: logic, direct or indirect approach; avoidance of ambiguity, quality of catalogue, becomes self-evident.

8141 "Ask Me!", Chase Dane. *California Lib.*, 19 (2) April 1958, 91-93, 130.

During 1957 at the University of California, students using the card catalogue were assisted by a full-time professional librarian. In six months, 2,000 questions were asked which were carefully recorded and over 75% of these were connected with the catalogue. Difficulties encountered by students included subject headings, alphabetization, location symbols and call numbers. Conclusions are that information on catalogue cards should be kept as simple as possible, subject headings should use popular terms where possible, and alphabetization should follow the telephone book and similar indexes.

8142 Subject headings and the theory of classification, Jay E. Daily. *Amer. Doc.*, 8 (4) October 1957, 269-274.

A detailed study of LC *Subject headings*, showing the form (single word, 2, 3 or more words) and meanings of 23,000 headings, was made in order to find out if it is possible to construct a classification with a relative index in which the latter is also a list of subject headings. The suggestion is made, based on a short experiment in a special library, that the subject headings shall be separated from the notation for the arrangement of books on the shelf. The subject headings can then be arranged in a classified order and to this is added a relative index. Whenever changes occur in the meanings of terms or re-classification takes place it will then only be necessary to add or subtract a symbol on the catalogue card without having to relocate the book itself. In this way knowledge is kept under control and the catalogue, instead of providing for limitless expansion, is more usefully concerned with changes in the relationships of subjects.

8143 Autour de la classification psychologique des sciences : Juan Huarte de San Juan, Francis Bacon, Pierre Charron, d'Alembert [About psychological classification of the sciences] H. J. de Vleeschauwer. *Mouaison*, (27) 1958. 71p.

Classification systems of philosophers and librarians are often presented inaccurately. The importance of Francis Bacon should be put in its correct perspective. Baconian classification can lay no claim to complete originality but is based on the work of an almost unknown Spaniard whose discoveries are the basis of Bacon's theories. The renown of Bacon's classification lies in the public acclaim it has received and in his influence on d'Alembert and Diderot.

8144 Ranganathan's "Prolegomena" and "Colon Classification", J. Mills. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (5) May 1958, 152-154.

In 1957 appeared the 2nd edition of S. R. Ranganathan's *Prolegomena to library classification* and also v. 1 (*Basic classification*) of the 5th edition of the *Colon Classification*. A review of Ranganathan's theory of classification and notes on the features of the new edition of the scheme are provided, with some examples.

8145 Classification at Dorking : the International Study Conference on Classification for Information Retrieval, Jesse H. Shera. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (1) Winter 1958, 33-43.

A personal American review of the above conference held at Dorking in May 1957, under the auspices of F.I.D., Aslib, etc. (See *LSA* 7590).

8146 A decimal classification for fisheries, Elizabeth B. Leonard. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (3) March 1958, 110-112.

The marine sciences have advanced considerably in this century, particularly since World war 2. An efficient classification had thus become a necessity for fisheries libraries. The Food and Agriculture Organization considered many existing schemes but finally devised a decimal scheme of its own. The main subject headings of the scheme are here given, together with subject headings under 12 General biology ; 13 General zoology ; 14 Systematic zoology. A taxonomic classification supplements the main scheme.

8147 Der "Ausschuss für Textildokumentation" und seine Arbeit an der Dezimalklassifikation [The Committee for Textile Documentation and its work on the Decimal classification] E. Cuche. *Nach. d. Vereinigung Schweizer. Bib.*, 33 (6) November-December 1957, 169-176.

This committee started work in 1954 and after considering various alternatives decided to expand the section in DC 667.0/3 rather than use the expansion of 677 worked out by the B.S.I. for the textile industry. This was upheld by the central classification committee of the FID in the autumn of 1956.

8148 Standortbezeichnung in Bibliotheken [Call numbers in libraries] Peter Baader. *Arbeiten aus dem Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen*, (13) 1957, 113p. Bibliog.

The purposes and advantages of call numbers for individual books or groups of books in various types of libraries are demonstrated. Call marks, which function in all branches of a library system and in the progress of each book through the processing departments, should be concise and easy to quote, particularly also as the general reading public cannot be expected to memorise a long and probably meaningless series of letters and figures. Notations should therefore be expandable, easy to read, write, remember, pronounce and file, and may also incorporate mnemonic devices or a scheme of colour combinations. A mixed notation of letters and figures is to be preferred on psychological grounds, but at all times it should be kept brief and simple, utilising only well known alphabets and symbols. Although the notation will serve varying needs in different parts of a library's stock, and new combinations may have to be effected, the usual requirements regarding clarity and brevity should be met in the interest of staff and readers.

8149 National Federation of Science Abstracting and Indexing Services formed. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (2) April 1958, 157-158.

This federation was formed in January 1958 at a conference of 34 representatives and 11 observers from 14 abstracting and indexing services. The aim is to improve the documentation (abstracting, indexing and analysing) of the scientific and technical literature of the world to make it readily available by (i) encouraging development of abstracting and indexing services for those specialised subjects not now covered and the further development of existing services ; (ii) seeking greater uniformity in citations, abbreviations and transliteration ; (iii) co-operation, education, research and the pursuit of mutually useful enterprises, to strive for the best possible research information services for science and technology in the USA and abroad. (*Also in Lib. J.*, 83 (9) May 1 1958, 1362-63).

8150 Z39 Subcommittee on Indexing : American Standards Association : Report, 1958. *Lib. J.*, 83 (9) May 1 1958, 1351-58.

Covers : definition (including what an index is not), types, content, organisation, style (filing order and difficulties, inversions, references, typography). Two bibliographies cover books, pamphlets and periodical articles on indexes and indexing.

8151 Indexing at speed, Robert L. Collison. *Indexer*, 1 (1) March 1958, 7-13.

After discussing the desirability of avoiding over-elaborate indexing and the omission of unwanted entries, the writer describes a method of indexing which seeks to limit the number of original entries made by adding to each key-word entry any other words which may be considered later for further entries. The resultant entries resemble the pattern found in a standard list of subject headings used in cataloguing indicating 'see' and 'see also' references. If in the course of the work another term is preferred for the main index entries then only one alteration has to be made. The words on the entry-slips are next individually numbered in alphabetical order and the whole lot sorted into one order of the first numbered word on each slip. These are typed out and the master-slip re-sorted under the second numbered word on each slip, and the process repeated until the end is reached. A claim is made that the indexing is more efficient, less tedious, avoids errors and gives the indexer a better overall view of his work during the entire process. Other methods of saving time which are described include the use of continuous stationery in the form of gummed sheets perforated to produce slips which can be re-sorted and mounted on to a backing-paper; the visible index; the revolving drum, and the thumb-indexed loose-leaf holder.

8152 Co-ordinate indexing in an aeronautical library, J. S. Rosser. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (4) April 1958, 117-119. Figs.

After experimenting with the Uniterm system of indexing, the library of the Aircraft Research Association, Ltd. found that the system met its own particular indexing and retrieval needs inadequately. A new subject heading list for aerodynamics has accordingly been built up. The new scheme is based on a schedule of subject facets geared to the subjects covered, — aerodynamics and research equipment and techniques.

8153 Unit concept co-ordinate indexing, John P. Wadington. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (2) April 1958, 107-113. Diags.

To improve the filing system and the retrieval of information in the Technical Department of the Titanium Division of the National Lead Company, a new system was introduced in 1949 after a study had been made of Dewey, Bliss, Colon, punched cards and co-ordinate indexing. The Uniterm system was chosen and because of similarities noticed between it and the structure of the CC, the indexing was done according to the principles laid down in CC. After two years operation the system, including the reduction in 'false drops', has been proved to be suitable for a collection of 16,000 separate papers with an average of 11 terms assigned to each.

8154 Fem år med tidningsindexen [Five years of newspaper indexing] Nils Palmberg. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (5) 1958, 336-340.

The Swedish newspapers' index appeared with its first issue in March 1953. All the work connected with clipping and recording the articles is done at the Bibliotekstjänst, Inc. Only material pertaining to the cultural situation is used and includes feature articles as well as editorials. The requests for clippings have been growing steadily; in 1953 only 13 were lent, but by 1956 this figure had risen to 800. The lending was all the time handled by the University Library

at Lund. Since 1957, however, the clippings are being reproduced on micro cards, and now 19 central libraries and 2 city public libraries are among the subscribers. It is hoped that the newspapers' index might be published retrospectively, starting from 1900 and appearing in volumes covering 5 years each. Such an index would facilitate the use of microfilmed newspapers.

DOCUMENTATION : General

8155 The theory and practice of documentation, Ronald Hagler. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, 14 (5) April 1958, 192-194.

"Documentation" has never been defined in more than the broadest terms but is really advanced reference service, producing a core of information, evaluated and abstracted. In order to achieve a balance between the worth of the librarian's time and the demands of the duties described, every mechanical and other aid should be provided. Dissatisfaction with the use of indexes, bibliographies and catalogues has resulted in experiments with punched cards, magnetic tape, etc., but there is no cheap machine available for storing information to replace the book. The initial costs of coding and mechanising material is not justified by the demand for the information. To put the index of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* on punched cards is clearly ridiculous when it is so easy to consult the volume. It is necessary for the machine to make internal comparisons or produce minute facts in a given context. The demands of specialists are creating new terminologies and new arrangements of special material. The librarian has to pre-arrange material and indexes for a specialised public. Indexes will have to be much more elaborate and more numerous. Co-operation is necessary. The cheap photostat, teletype and centralised translation services can put the smallest general library's serious inquirer within easy reach of the most obscure information. The question is primarily one of economics.

8156 Documentation terminology. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (2) May 1958, 37-44.

A tentative tri-lingual glossary of terms and their definitions used in documentation and electronic computation which might provide a useful basis for an internationally accepted glossary which would help European documentalists in following this new terminology.

8157 Aspetti e problemi dell'informazione scientifica [Aspects and problems of scientific information] Bruno Balbis. *Saggi e studi di pubblicistica*, 7th series (first half-year) 1956, 31-40.

Defines science and its aims, and illustrates the organization of scientific activity and the need of some method in scientific work. As a consequence of progress in such field, scientific information becomes each day more important : it prepares, facilitates, follows and disseminates science through different means, namely periodicals and any kind of mechanical instruments (microfilm, records etc.). Bibliography, scientific documentation and automation work together to have information known and used for the best. Scientific information may be of two kinds : specialized or popularized ; both must be prepared by qualified people.

8158 Intorno al termine "informazione" [About the word "information"] Francesco Fattorello. *Saggi e studi di pubblicistica*, 7th series (first half-year) 1956, 1-10.

The word "information" has various meanings : (i) news about something ; (ii) the phenomenon of information ; (iii) in a sociological meaning, information may comprise any process of communication which makes a relationship between the subject who informs and the object who is informed through some means or instruments. The author indicates the difference between information, communication, perception, cybernetics ; he distinguishes between contingent and non-contingent information : the first is for instance supplied by a journalist, the latter by a teacher.

8159 Documentum ad absurdum : an essay on the directions of documentation research, Emmett R. McGeever. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (2) April 1958, 73-76.

A good-humoured gibe at information theory in which it is shown that Blaise Pascal wrote about 'noise' in understanding in 1639 and concluding with a quotation on professional jargon from S. J. Perelman. (Cf. LSA 7908).

8160 Institut für Dokumentation der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin [Institute of documentation at the German academy of sciences at Berlin] *Dokumentation*, 5 (1) February 1958, 20.

Deals with the formation, scope, publications, and the organisation of the Institute.

8161 Surveying scientific research : a new technique, E. Offenbacher. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (2-3) February-March 1958, 32-36. Diagrams.

Information on the organization and the use of scientific research tends to be scattered and difficult to locate. It would be valuable to concentrate in one place all the data necessary for drawing basic conclusions or for directing the inquirer to his detailed source of information. The writer discusses the development of a multiple purpose technique for a National Survey of Scientific Research Projects in progress in the natural and applied sciences undertaken by the Research Council of Israel. It was based on a system of personal enquiry by interviewers which covered instigation ; aim ; financing and application of research. A card 19 x 28 cm. was used, enabling 69 different details to be recorded in longhand with room for 122 edge notchings. This card also served as a directive for a punch card prepared for use with the Power-Samas 65 column system. The questionnaire is given in detail with possible applications.

8162 Der Stand der Dokumentationsarbeiten in Polen [The position of documentation work in Poland] Zygmunt Majewski. *Nachf. Dok.*, 9 (1) March 1958, 15-22.

In 1949 the author was given the task of organising a documentation network. It is in three stages : (i) Central Institute for Scientific-technical Documentation in Warsaw whose aims are the improvement of methods, co-ordination, training, co-operation with other documentation centres and special work on general and complex technical queries. It maintains a card index of current periodical articles and publishes "Topical Problems of Documentation" (quarterly), "Bulletin of Technical and Economic Information" (twice-monthly) derived

from foreign periodicals, "Polish Technical Abstracts" (quarterly) in English and Russian and some publicity material. There is a printing and photographic department and a Council of 15 members. (ii) 82 documentation centres mostly based on Research Institutes and often covering a wider field than the Institute itself. (These are listed in a footnote). (iii) Information points in the factories which pass on their queries to the documentation centres. Apart from this organisation there is the Centre for Bibliography and Scientific Documentation at the Academy of Sciences co-ordinating the bibliographic work of the various Institutes of the Academy.

8163 Periodicals routing with diazo at the FAO Library, Hans Jenssen. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (4) April 1958, 82-84. Diagrams.

Requirements may be : (a) keeping current periodicals available for consultation on the premises ; (b) non-selective routing ; (c) selective routing ; (d) a combination of the above. It is usual to keep routing data in the registration record and a means of transferring it to the periodical to be circulated at the time of receipt is a basic factor. A system based on a diazo process was developed in 1956. A transparent master is prepared giving call number, title and routing data ; a stereotype master containing text and frames common to all is superimposed ; the double master is sent through the copying machine with a slip of sensitized paper to obtain a complete routing slip. Slips and master are placed with the specific entry in the record, a Kardex with 5 in. x 8 in. registration forms, and used as required. FAO receives 4,300 periodicals with 330 users included in the routing ; the number of users per copy is limited to 15.

DOCUMENTATION : Documentary reproduction

8164 The future of microfilming, Ernest P. Taubes. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (2) April 1958, 153-158.

Microfilm roll is giving way to strip or single films which can be found by automatic sorting machines. Readable prints or lithographic plates can now be produced in seconds by new methods. The Kodak Minicard is a combination of punchcard system with microfilm images, and they can be sorted and selected at 1,800 cards per minute. There are new developments in the production of micro-opaques. The American Standards Association is working on standards covering practically every phase of equipment and service.

8165 The microfiche, W. de Haas. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (2) April 1958, 99-106. Photos.

A microfiche or piece of flat transparent film, 5 x 3 ins. can contain from 32 to 125 pages of the original text reduced from 15-20 times. It is made by an automatic step camera of Dutch design. In 1954 the Microfiche Foundation was set up in quarters in the Technological University of Delft to promote this new medium and the development of inexpensive reading machines. This resulted in the invention of a portable machine bearing the trade name DAGMAR. It is sold at three prices : to students at \$40, to scientific workers, \$52, to institutions or organisations, \$66. The image, with enlargement up to 80-100 times, is projected down on a table or on to a wall. Its advantages are : (i) single copies can be made and sent anywhere by post ; (ii) they are preferred to photostats ;

(iii) the film will not crack due to age as happens with the reels of microfilm ; (iv) a personal collection or additional copies for use in a catalogue can be built up ; (v) an adaptor (\$12) fitted in one minute converts the machine to a reader for 35mm. microfilm ; (vi) in combination with teletyping the system of inter-library loans may be considerably altered in the future ; (vi) microfiche can also be read in a standard microcard reader.

8166 Microfiche, L. L. Ardern. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **60** (5) May 1958, 150-152. References.

The development of the microfiche as a copying process is described, together with notes on equipment, reduction ratios, cost of film, and microfiche readers. Comparison is made with the Microcard, the latter being still a publishing venture. The microfiche is recommended as the best form for a special library which has a limited clientele and a regular need for enlarged copies. A list of firms mentioned is appended.

8167 The microfilming of the Vatican Manuscript Library, Daniel D. McGarry. *Amer. Doc.*, **9** (1) January 1958, 50-58. Illus.

(See LSA 7175). A description of the contents of the Vatican Library and the origin of the idea to microfilm the manuscripts, numbering between a half and a million items, and the way in which it was done by 15 technicians producing about 12,000 feet of film a week. A new project to film the rare editions of printed books in the Vatican Library is announced.

8168 Xerographie statt Lichtpausen für Zeichnungen [Xerography instead of dyeline for drawings] Otto Frank. *DFW*, **6** (7-8) April-May 1958, 116.

The General Electric Company now uses a flow film camera to microfilm drawings. Drawings are also coded on punched cards on which the microfilm frames are mounted. Duplicates of these units are then made, and, as a last step, re-enlargements are made xerographically. Compared with dyeline, a substantial saving can be made.

DOCUMENTATION : Mechanical aids

8169 L'automazione nei servizi d'informazione bibliografica ed in quelli d'informazione documentaria [Automation and bibliographical and documentary information services] Bruno Balbis. Roma, Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche, 1956. 56p. Illus. Bibliog. Estratto dagli "Atti" della 6. Sessione delle "Giornate della scienza" : Convegno sui problemi dell'automatismo, Milano, 8-13 aprile 1956.

The dynamic principle of swift, reliable and up-to-date information for a better intellectual productivity brought the need for automation in bibliographical and documentary information services. The author illustrates some of the most important applications of automation in this field and gives technical data on the following systems : (i) system consisting of the following operation series : punching, electronic selection, reproduction and printing of perforated cards ; (ii) system comprising electronic selection devices for microcopies ; (iii) electronic

systems for high speed distance facsimile transmission ; (iv) mechanical translation electronic systems. Some of these systems are already used in several offices of documentary organisations both in Italy (at the National Centre of the union catalogue of the Italian libraries at the National Library in Rome) and abroad (as the Library of Congress, and the Department of Agriculture in Washington ; the Gmelin-Institut in Clausthal-Zellerfeld, etc.). It is hoped that specialized technicians will be trained in this particular field and enabled to face all new problems which are likely to arise from such applications.

8170 Implications of technological progress for librarians, Rodney K. Waldron. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (2) March 1958, 118-123, 164.

Librarians must prepare for the possibility of automatic libraries. Librarians must initiate the concept ; scientists will then prepare the necessary equipment. Automation is the application of machinery to the performance and control of various tasks ; it replaces labour and the reliance on humans for memory, appropriation and decision. In libraries there is too much human handling of repetitive information. Machines can help to cut down this waste. The aim is the faster and more accurate performance of all essential library tasks. Use of a mechanical brain should be helpful. Already "machine language" equipment is being manufactured. A few basic facts about electronic machines is considered and possible library automation developments and their probable benefits are discussed. It is indicated that librarians must extend older techniques and develop others.

8171 Identification of the conditions for valid application of machines to bibliographic control, H. Edmund Stiles. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (1) January 1958, 42-49. References.

Seeks (i) to stress the principle aims of bibliographic control, i.e. to locate information or material and to do so in the quickest possible time ; (ii) to postulate the use of machines in place of simple tools such as an author catalogue ; (iii) to consider the usefulness of machines under three different types of situations : (a) designed for entry by a single characteristic at a time, e.g. *Chemical Abstracts* ; (b) by using several characteristics simultaneously ; (c) by use of punched cards. From the examples studied the following conditions are thought to be necessary : (i) the user of the system must start with a well-defined concept ; (ii) there must be a compelling reason to use a plurality of terms simultaneously ; (iii) the expense of the machine, both in terms of cost and in terms of delay in service must be more than offset by the superior quality of the information retrieved.

8172 Automatic retrieval of recorded information, R. A. Fairthorne. *Computer J.*, 1 (1) April 1958, 36-41.

Mechanized retrieval of texts has developed in terms of rapid item-by-item scanning and selection. If texts are requested by content or relevance only, the major problems are indexing and specifying. In terms of mechanical translation these are the most profitable targets for mechanization. Because all retrieval systems must ultimately produce legible documents, searching and output speeds inevitably differ. Searches should be made for blocks of requests at a time, and multi-level access, based on some strategy of search, is always needed, however rapid the item-by-item scanning. Rational terminology and library principles are necessary in all filing systems, stores vocabularies, programme libraries, etc., whether mechanized or not. Automata for library-type activities have to simulate the library users, as well as the library organization.

8173 Mechanical storage, handling, retrieval and supply of information, Ralph R. Shaw. *Libri*, 8 (1) 1958, 1-48.

The technical and administrative problems involved in the storage, handling and retrieval of information are emphasised throughout this detailed account of the present equipment used. Reference is made to previous studies and suggestions given for future research. Particular attention is paid to the need for fundamental systems studies and for fuller investigation of the requirements of the scholar. Concludes that the problem has proceeded in a piecemeal and 'gadget' fashion and stresses the need for more detailed analysis of the usefulness and economic justification of each separate piece of machinery. A method for making the resources of Harvard University's Lamont Library available to all colleges is outlined.

8174 Verwendung von Lochkarten und sonstigen automatischen Selektionsverfahren im Bibliotheks- und Dokumentationswesen [Employment of punched cards and other automatic selection processes in library and documentation work] Th. P. Loosjes. *Biblos*, 7 (1) 1958, 1-14.

If it is decided to use automatic selection processes then the question arises which system to use. After enumerating and explaining various technical points, the writer urges the setting up of a central office in each country to test out the different systems and report on them.

8175 A Minicard system for documentary information, J. W. Kuipers, and others. *Amer. Doc.*, 8 (4) October 1957, 246-268. Illus., diagrs.

(See LSA 4428). A summary of the requirements for a machine information system is followed by a report on the experiments made since the earlier account of 1955. The system is described and methods of organising and searching a Minicard file are suggested.

8176 Organizing an encyclopaedic information file, L. M. C. J. Sicking. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (2) May 1958, 54-56.

Describes how a reference file containing several hundred thousand items on a wide variety of subjects can be organized in such a way that individual as well as connected documents may be extracted and put back within the shortest possible time. This necessitated the designing of a classification to suit the material to be filed and the use to be made of it; the use of a comparatively recent French system of suspended cards which allow for the rapid selection of 'direct-reading' signals; and the combination of index cards and documents.

ARCHIVES

8177 Archives and manuscripts in libraries, *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (7) April 1958, 205-206, and *Archives*, 3 (19) Lady Day 1958, 182-183.

The statement of policy on the place of archives and manuscripts in libraries adopted by the Council of the Library Association on 31st May 1957.

8178 Some views on "Sanctity", J. C. Lancaster, F. G. Emmison, Felix Hull, Francis W. Steer and D. Charman. *Archives*, 3 (19) Lady Day 1958, 159-171.

(See LSA 6771, 7355). Miss Lancaster deplores the splitting up of the probate records formerly at Chester and Somerset House, and suggests that if collections may be split on topographical grounds then logically records of national importance should be in national repositories. Mr. Emmison holds that more work is done on the records by archivists in their own counties. Dr. Hull and Mr. Steer believe that concessions may be made as a matter of expediency, not of principle. Mr. Charman points out that before the 1920's title deeds changed hands with every owner. Many local records are bound to remain outside their own area in institutions such as the British Museum and the Bodleian Library. Some foreign archives can legitimately be transferred, but microphotography on 35-mm. film should be used to supplement transfers of documents, and Mr. Charman discusses the cost of obtaining and using microfilms and of equipping an office for microfilming. This last might be done on a regional basis.

8179 Implementing the Grigg Report, John H. Collingridge. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (7) April 1958, 179-184.

(See LSA 4728, 7623). By September 1956 most of the machinery for operating the recommendations of the Committee was set up and a start was made on old arrears to clear the way for the operation of the new legislation. Destruction is still being carried out mainly under the old schedules. Selection standards were left to the Public Record Office, but it was suggested that the only "particular instance" papers to be preserved should be those capable of being reduced to a statistical sample; no difficult classes of these papers have yet been dealt with. Some considerations on the review of files, and on the personnel operating the scheme, are offered. A Guide for Departmental Record Officers is being prepared. It is likely that the Assistant Keepers of the Record Office will have to advise on historical criteria at the second review and undertake research on modern departmental records in order to do so.

8180 Local record societies and the historian, 1932-57, Philip Styles. *Archives*, 3 (19) Lady Day 1958, 148-158.

An analysis of the publications of the 25 local record societies in England over the last 25 years reveals a trend toward publication of more modern material, though the output of 19th century volumes is small and has not yet caught up with the current interest in local party and political history. They reflect rather than influence the direction of research, and it is held by some that they should publish results of research rather than documents. Ideally one would hope for a fairly complete coverage of the whole country for certain types of record — Quarter Sessions, for example, or bishops' registers, — a representative selection of others (such as borough and personal records), and token samples of many more (churchwardens' accounts, minute books of Nonconformist churches, emigrant registers, and business accounts).

8181 Local archives of Great Britain : XV. The local and private Archives of Scotland (I), John Imrie and Grant G. Simpson. *Archives*, 3 (19) Lady Day 1958, 135-147.

Despite early local independence, and the policy pursued by Thomas Thomson, Deputy Clerk Register, 1806-1830, the modern trend in Scotland is towards

centralisation of local records in the Scottish Record Office, under legislation of 1926 and 1937. The Sheriff Court records of 7 sheriffdoms have been transmitted to the Keeper of the Records, but most remain in the custody of sheriff clerks, in conditions which are far from ideal. They are the most important of Scottish local records, but few earlier than the 16th century survive, though Aberdeen's are almost continuous from 1503. Records of seignorial jurisdictions, of burghs and of the predecessors of County Councils have sometimes found their way into the Record Office, but many will still be found in their place of origin or in private hands. The problem of the accumulation of 70 years' County Council records may require to be solved by legislation.

8182 Ecclesiastical and Palatinate archives at Prior's Kitchen, Durham, James Conway Davies. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (7) April 1958, 185-191.

This repository opened in 1950 contains the muniments of the Prior and Convent of Durham, numbering some 75,000 items, and of their successors, the Dean and Chapter. The former are particularly rich in obedientiary accounts and early royal and private deeds, but not in manorial documents. The latter have fine series of registers, treasurers' books and receivers' books. The episcopal and diocesan registry records are mainly from the 17th century onwards, and the range of those in volume form (Registers) is disappointing, though some are alienated and available elsewhere. There is a fine series of Consistory court books. The Palatinate jurisdiction gave rise to Halmote Court records and episcopal estate records handed over in 1953-56 by the Church Commissioners, who at the same time handed over the records of the Dean and Chapter Estates. There are also royal charters, probate records, Chancery court records and monastical manuscripts among the 7m. items now in custody.

8183 Technical notes on the conservation of documents, Harold J. Plenderleith and Anthony Werner. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (7) April 1958, 195-201.

Storage stability of documents depends on environment and the quality of the material. Relative humidity should be between 45% and 65%, ideally 55-60% at a temperature of 60°-75° F., and adequate ventilation is required to avoid air pockets of high humidity. Bad conditions, as well as causing desiccation or damp, will encourage moulds and pests, leading to the need to use fungicides and insecticides. The derivatives of pentachlorophenol are effective for these purposes, and impregnated sheets can be interleaved with the records to give many years' protection. Parchment is relatively stable, but paper qualities vary enormously. Cellulose fibres sized with gelatine are the most durable; ground wood pulp sized with rosin and metallic resins the least; but if certain factors are taken into consideration it ought to be possible to prepare a wood pulp paper as stable as rag paper. The major factor is acidity, arising from the manufacture of the paper or from atmospheric conditions. Paper can be deacidified and an alkali buffer created which will protect it against further attack for a considerable period, and Barrow's method of doing this is described, as is his process of lamination, in considering the different methods of lamination available. Silk may only last 25 years. Some plastic films such as Mipofolie use adhesives whose stability cannot yet be estimated. Paper is subject to photochemical degradation, and exhibition in strong light should be avoided. Filters can be used to cut out the most harmful rays of the spectrum.

8184 Search for efficiency in federal record management : introduction, Bess Glenn. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (2) April 1958, 159-162.

In 1955 the National Archives began a seminar for its staff on the subject of the record problems and practices of the USA government. 206 investigations into the conduct of business had been carried out between 1789 and 1909. Three papers to be published in *Amer. Arch.* deal with the more important ones since 1887.

8185 Investigations of federal record-keeping, 1887-1906, Harold T. Pinkett. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (2) April 1958, 163-192.

Covers the activities of the Cockrell Committee (1887), the Dockery Commission (1893) and the Keep Committee (1905). In the period between 1887 and 1909 the long reign of book registers, indexes and letter books came to an end. Handwritten copies of letters sent were deposited by press and then by carbon copies. Card systems came of age. Separation of letters received from copies of letters sent gave way to files. The folding and briefing of letters were discontinued and flat and vertical files began to win wide acceptance.

8186 The problem of literary property in archival depositories, Seymour V. Connor. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (2) April 1958, 143-152.

Literary property is protected by common law, reserving the right of first publication to the creator or his heirs ; and, on such publication, by statutory or copyright law. The latter protection extinguishes the former. The owner may transfer his title, but loses it on general publication, and it may be held that deposit in a public institution amounts to a general publication. This raises an ethical problem of whether would-be depositors should be informed of this fact. The major problem is the legal technicality that many manuscripts are deposited by people who, owning the documents, do not own the literary property in them. Recipients of letters as well as employers in business or public service may fall in this category. There are possible solutions : a common sense one, that no court is likely to gainsay an institution attempting to preserve records, and no owner or heir likely to claim ; another is the invalid one of placing restrictions on the use of records ; a third, to apply the theory of abandonment to literary property deposited in a public institution ; and a more definite one, to obtain legislation to extinguish the perpetual right and apply a time limit.

8187 The Philadelphia program, Charles E. Hughes, Jr. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (2) April 1958, 131-142.

For almost a century before 1950, the records of the City of Philadelphia, comprising the city, county and 28 boroughs, districts and townships, suffered from neglect. Now a Department of Records deals with the making of records and their destruction or preservation. A form control programme more than halved the number of forms in use, now 3,000, which have been simplified and the material of which is weighed against retention periods. Records management includes the microfilming of records to conserve space. The Documents Division takes the place of the office of the Recorder of Deeds and records such documents for a fee. The Archives Division is responsible for retention and disposal programmes, the operation of a record centre and the Municipal Archives and as a result of making an inventory of records, more than half the old accumulation has been destroyed. The records of the city courts and of the Orphans Court have been surveyed and recommendations made for their management.

8188 Writings on archives, current records, and historical manuscripts, June 1956-May 1957 : Part 2, Grace Quimby. *Amer. Arch.*, **21** (2) April 1958, 195-208.

(See LSA 7915). Lists items published in other countries than the United States. The listing is highly selective.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

8189 Una marca tipografica di Francesco di Jacopo della Spera ed il problema del Polifilo [A Printer's mark of Francesco di Jacopo della Spera and the problem of the Poliphilus] Lamberto Donati. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, **25** (4-6) July-December 1957, 246-261. illus.

Among the Italian ancient figured printer's mark, which the author briefly examines, the printer's mark of Francesco di Jacopo della Spera (which was listed and reproduced by P. Kristaller at No. 61) is perhaps the most important. It is in the form of a rebus containing a "spera", namely an astrolabe, which is the commercial symbol of Francesco di Jacopo. Very interesting is the fact that this astrolabe has been imagined as an item of an illustration which may be used only for dancing-songs. The author examines the date of the first appearance of this mark, which he thinks should have been about twenty years before 1533 ; he demonstrates that the wood of the xylography is not original ; he compares the scene represented in the mark (girls dancing in a ring) with a similar one of the Poliphilus b5b, and with some other xylographies of the same book. He makes comparisons between some works of Benozzo Gozzoli and many scenes of the Poliphilus.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General services and national bibliographies

8190 Répertoire de la presse et des publications périodiques françaises [Bibliography of French periodicals] Jean Prinot. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, **3** (1) January 1958, 25-27.

This bibliography, published January 1958, aims to present the existing state of French periodical literature. It gives details of 15,000 titles in metropolitan France. The arrangement is by subject, plus an alphabetical index and five tables. The period covered is January 1956 to June 1957. After this date the *Bibliographie de la France* keeps the work up to date, noting new periodicals and those which have ceased publication.

8191 The British Union-Catalogue of Periodicals, H. Margaret Gummer and Mary Robinson. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **60** (4) April 1958, 126-127.

A review-article which gives particular attention to the scope, form of entry and symbols used. B.U.C.O.P. may be continued by the compilation of a *British union-catalogue of current periodicals*, to be taken over by the National Central Library.

8192 The Indian National Bibliography, B. S. Kesavan. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (4) April 1958, 85-86.

From 1867 each local authority office was required to keep a memorandum of every book delivered to it. These catalogues are a valuable primary bibliography. The Delivery of Books Act, 1954, provided for legal deposit. The Government is to build a Reference Library at Delhi which is to be the depository of current Indian publications and a bibliographical centre for the publication of the Indian National Bibliography. This will be classified, in two sections : (a) all publications except certain excluded types as in the British National Bibliography ; (b) government publications. American Library Association rules for author and title entries will be followed, with Library of Congress rules for descriptive cataloguing. Dewey Classification will be used experimentally with chain procedure for subject headings ; script Roman and annotation in English with a language symbol by each entry ; Colon numbers to be included experimentally. The final shape must be approved by the Ministry of Education.

8193 Bibliografia italiana sull'informazione (1955-1956) [Italian bibliography on information (1955-1956)] Centro nazionale per gli studi sull'informazione. Commissione per la bibliografia. *Saggi e studi di pubblicistica*, 8th series (second half-year) 1956, 420-471.

This bibliography was prepared to help Italian scholars and in response to the invitation of the Unesco, which proposed the work. This publication lists works and articles in periodicals. They are divided into subjects, mostly according to the suggestions made by Unesco. The main subjects are : (i) bibliographies and catalogues ; (ii) general studies ; (iii) history of information ; (iv) laws ; (v) governmental and non-governmental services for information ; (vi) applied information ; (vii) means of information ; (viii) professional training, schools ; (ix) social and psychological studies on information ; (x) special periodicals ; (xi) periodicals dealing with information too ; (xii) people studying information ; (xiii) special institutions ; (xiv) institutions dealing also with training, organization, syndicate activities ; (xv) research on information. Annual supplements of the bibliography are announced.

8194 Russian retrospective bibliographies, Karol Maichel. *Lib. Q.*, 28 (2) April 1958, 122-131.

There is a great variety in the quantity and quality of Russian bibliographies ; some periods are fully covered, others only poorly. This article lists and describes bibliographies of books printed from the end of the 15th century to the end of the 19th century. Especially notable is V. S. Sopikov's *An attempt at a Russian bibliography . . .* 1813-25. 5v. Although poorly arranged and frequently inaccurate, this work is a valuable record and was carried into a revised and enlarged edition by V. N. Rogozhin, published 1904-06 in 5v. For the 19th century use has to be made of the catalogue of St. Petersburg University Library and supplemented by a variety of booksellers' catalogues.

8195 Russian current bibliographies, 1772-1917, Karol Maichel. *Lib. Q.*, 28 (1) January 1958, 38-44.

A detailed account of the complicated history of Russian current bibliographies at first the work of individuals between 1772-1836, then officially from 1837-55 in connection with censorship ; then the work of individual librarians

1856-68, until new censorship laws caused the government to begin registration again and this continued to 1902. The official bibliography was unsatisfactory because it was arranged in date order and once again private individuals compiled other bibliographies. The government began a classified bibliography in 1884 and this superseded the chronological one until 1907 when a weekly bibliography *Knizhnaia letopis* (Book annals) was started by the same Chief Administration for Printed Works. This registered all printed matter in Russia and after 1917 became, and remains, the principal publication of the All Union Book Chamber.

8196 "The Coming Catalogue" or Melvil Dewey's flying-machine : being the historical background of the ALA Catalog, Russell E. Bidlack. *Lib. Q.*, 27 (3) July 1957, 137-160.

In 1877 Melvil Dewey urged the compilation by co-operative effort and the publication of a catalogue with annotations for a model library. The idea was accepted by the ALA in 1878 and from then until its eventual appearance in 1894 the project was fraught with delays and difficulties : lack of subscribers ; lack of voluntary helpers ; the first editor's departure to San Francisco ; Dewey himself too busy on other projects. In 1893 the World's Fair in Chicago led to an exhibit of 5,000 titles supplied by publishers and forming a model library. Lists, without annotations, were prepared by staff at Dewey's library school in Albany, N.Y. One list was arranged by DC and one by Cutter's classification, together with sample index pages. Copies of the published volume were welcomed and soon sold out. A supplement was planned and again delays and lack of co-operation prevented publication until it was agreed that a revised edition of the original work was required. The Library of Congress had begun printing catalogue cards in 1901 and under Herbert Putnam it agreed to prepare entries, print and distribute a new edition, which, after much discussion of the titles to be included, comprised 7,520 titles with annotations. 600 copies, each of 900p. classified by DC, with a second part arranged in dictionary order giving DC and Cutter class numbers and LC card order numbers, were published in 1904 for the ALA Conference at St. Louis. The work was widely praised ; 20,000 copies were distributed and a further printing demanded.

8197 New periodicals of 1957, part 2, Edna May Brown. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (2) March 1958, 134-140.

This selective list, published after examination of the Library of Congress receipts of 1957 journals during July-December 1957, is in two sections. An annotated list arranged in alphabetical order of the following subjects : Biology ; Book collecting ; Broadcasting ; Business ; Chemistry and Physics ; Economic and Social affairs ; Education ; Engineering ; History ; International relations ; Law ; Librarians ; Literature ; Mathematics ; Medicine ; Motion pictures ; Music ; Nutrition ; Philology and an alphabetical list of the titles mentioned. Details of publisher, frequency, price being given.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

8198 "The Bibliography of Agriculture" as seen by those who make it and by those who use it, Margaret Schindler Bryant. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (3) March 1958, 103-107.

The *Bibliography*, published by the library of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, began in July 1942 as a consolidation of several current literature lists

produced by libraries of the constituent bureaux of the Department. Originally intended to cover all the literature of agriculture, indexing is now limited to material in Western European languages and in Russian. At first all material in these languages of whatever worth was indexed; now only that considered more valuable is indexed. In 1955 an attempt was made by questionnaire to find out the value of the *Bibliography* to the various users. As a result of the information gained (here considered under the headings: Users of the bibliography; Value to users; Reducing coverage and changing format; Classification and indexing alterations) the dropping of popular publications is to be speeded up and other changes are to be made.

8199 Books on atomic energy, L. J. Anthony. *Brit. Bk. News*, (212) April 1958, 219-224; (213) May 1958, 291-296.

Comments on the most important books for the non-specialist and those entering the field of nuclear engineering, and books on the use of radioisotopes in industry, medicine and biology, and on the dangers from radiation. The main periodicals in the field of atomic energy are mentioned.

8200 Atomenergi-kärnenergi : en litteraturorientering II [Atomic energy — nuclear energy a literature survey II] Allan Carlsson. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 14 (1) 1958, 1-9. Bibliography.

(See LSA 7600). Contains an annotated survey of progress series, monographs and periodicals in the field of atomic energy. The periodicals are listed in a table which also indicates which field of atomic energy engineering they mainly cover. The most important abstracting journals are also mentioned.

8201 The Catholic library and papal documents, Robert C. Hartnett. *Catholic Lib. World*, 29 (6) March 1958, 325-329.

Papal documents are becoming so numerous as to present problems of availability to the librarian who must answer enquiries on papal pronouncements. For current documents the *Guide to the documents of Pope Pius XII*, by Sister M. Claudia, 1951, is the standard guide. If the title is not known, the indexes to periodicals such as *The Catholic Mind*, *The Ecclesiastical Review*, etc., may have to be consulted, though the *Catholic Periodical Index*, with classified entries would probably provide the information more quickly. For older material this publication would also serve, as would *Principles for Peace*, edited by Harry C. Koenig, 1943. The encyclicals of individual popes have at various times been edited, or published in extracts, and a number of these are noted.

8202 Bibliografia Marconiana [Marconi's bibliography] Giovanni Di Benedetto. Roma, Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche, 1958, 243p. (Supplement to *La Ricerca scientifica*).

The first complete bibliography on Guglielmo Marconi, is composed of 2,662 items, 223 of which list his works and the remainder, the works about him. The publications are quoted in chronological order, and very often a title is followed by abstracts or various explanations. This work is completed by a biography of Marconi and an alphabetical index of authors and subjects.

8203 National and international pharmacopoeias, a checklist, Marjory C. Spencer. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **45** (3) July 1957, 410-420.

A revision of the original list (See LSA 2026) which was widely republished. It records the latest editions of all known pharmacopoeias and states the stage of progress of work on forthcoming editions.

8204 Die bibliographische Situation auf dem Gebiet der Philosophie [The bibliographical situation with regard to the field of philosophy] Wilhelm Totok. *Z.f. Bib. u. Bib.*, **5** (1) 1958, 29-44. Bibliog.

A review covering (i) introductions to the bibliography of philosophy, (ii) current bibliographies of philosophy, (iii) periodicals and abstract bulletins, (iv) research reports, (v) complete bibliographies, and (vi) dictionaries and encyclopaedias of philosophy.

8205 Current bibliographic services in the social sciences, Erwin W. Fellows. *Amer. Doc.*, **8** (3) July 1957, 153-167.

A guide to periodical publications which are, or contain, abstracting and indexing services and reviews, divided into three groups : (i) 11 publications of a general nature which include some social science material ; (ii) 113 publications devoted to the social sciences ; (iii) 43 publications devoted to fringe areas which often include social science material. The term social science is defined and details are given of the types of material that have been deliberately excluded.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

8206 Papermaking at the Twelve by Eight mill, John Mason. *Bookseller*, 19th April 1958, 1412-13.

There is need for research into new materials for papermaking. Details method of making paper at home with grass. Suggests other fibres, e.g. nettle.

8207 The evolution of Klang, Will Carter. *Penrose Annual*, **51** 1957, 65-66.

Description of new calligraphic display face by Monotype. Includes four pages of examples.

8208 The influence of reproductive techniques on book illustration, David Bland. *Penrose Annual*, **51** 1957, 16-19.

Illustrators have never had much influence over the processes at their disposal. Blake invented his own methods, but they died with him. The nineteenth century illustrators drew on the wood and thus introduced facsimile reproduction. In general, though, artists have allowed their work to be reproduced without their control. A more direct contact between artist and printer is needed.

8209 The reproduction of paintings in colour, Geoffrey Ashburner. *Penrose Annual*, **51** 1957, 35-37.

An idiomatic, not a literal, translation is needed, to produce the same kind of reaction in the spectator as he would get from the original. Suggestions for key lights, filters and the use of separation negatives are given.

8210 Modern art trends in contemporary book illustration, Rosalind Mosier. *California Lib.*, **19** (2) April 1958, 87-90. Illus.

Some of the more recent picture books for children show the influence of modern art. The various styles are briefly described and related to individual titles.

THE BOOK TRADE

8211 How much do libraries matter to the trade ? Martin Wandesford. *Bookseller*, 22nd March 1958, 1166-71.

Public libraries probably encourage more bookbuying among their readers ; their own purchases represent about 8 per cent of the home sales. Is Mr. Lovell's argument for a new discount agreement justified ? Booksellers complain that library buying is largely single copy business and therefore expensive. Is it right to rob booksellers to help libraries provide more light reading ?

8212 But is it art ? Joseph Groesbeck. *Lib. J.*, **83** (8) April 15, 1958, 1147-48.

Examines the statistics of book sales to find that Americans buy per head nearly three times as many books as they did in 1929. Personal incomes have nearly trebled in the same period. The average unit price of books and pamphlets has fallen from \$1 in 1929 to 85 cents in 1954 due to the flood of paperbacks. The number of books bought has maintained a fairly steady ratio of about one book per \$400 of personal income. But a glance at the quality of the literature — more and more books about less and less — and the rise in the number of juvenile books does not appear to herald a new age of enlightenment.

8213 A hard look at soft covers, Lester Asheim and Robert Underbrink. *Lib. Q.*, **28** (1) January 1958, 18-26.

To discover the quantity and quality of paperbacks available to the general public a survey was made in Jaytown (pop. 24,000), Illinois, on a day in November 1956. Of the seven outlets, one is in a bookshop, six are newsstands and kiosks. 293 different titles out of 5,400 in print were on display. 115 of these were titles included in some of the standard lists of good books, and of the 115 72 were available only in the bookshop. The pattern of availability, which is thought to be common throughout the U.S., shows a small percentage of worthwhile titles available through bookshops and mainly best-seller and low quality reading through other sources.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

8214 The library and the researcher, John van Etde. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (2) March 1958, 104-106, 164.

Possession of a Ph.D. degree is becoming the minimum qualification for college teachers in the USA resulting in an increasing number of teachers who have been through the research discipline. Free library facilities are not always available for the research worker, however, charges often being made. Exclusion of non-members from free use of university libraries is becoming increasingly common. Inter-library loans are not the answer, research often being held up by delays in this service. College teachers often feel that the librarian is the villain of the story. This is unjust. Libraries in the USA and in other countries have gone to great lengths to help the author. (The British Museum, London University and the Public Record Office Libraries are mentioned by name). The reasons behind library policies are not always obvious to the research worker. Some librarian should give the facts from his point of view.

8215 Unesco prints of world art. *Lib. J.*, 83 (8) April 15 1958, 1153-54. Illus.

The Unesco World Art Series is a joint product by Unesco, member nations, the publishers (New York Graphic Society of Greenwich, Conn.) and the printers (Amilcare Pizzi, Milan). Colour plates (sold separately) and sets of 32 plates (size 18½ x 13 ins.) with captions in five languages, cost \$14.40 to schools and libraries. Complete volumes with text (available in five different languages) have been published on India, Egypt, Australia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Iran, Masaccio (Italy) and Spain. Volumes in preparation: USSR, Mexico, Japan, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, and Greece.

8216 Patronage, beauty and pride: the story of an art book, Michael Edwards. *Bookseller*, 29 March 1958, 1226-27.

Details of estimated costs of photographs, blocks, printing and binding of Rossi: *Italian jeweled arts* (Thames and Hudson). Price reduced from 30 gns. to 8 gns. by international publication and generous patronage of an Italian bank.

8217 The age of the art book, Milton S. Fox. *Lib. J.*, 83 (8) April 15 1958, 1155-60. Illus.

An art book publisher suggests important criteria for library book selection and explains some of the intrinsic difficulties faced by the art editor.

8218 The National Book Trust. *J. Ind. Lib. Assn.*, 2 (3) November 1957, 2-6. Illus.

On the first of August 1957 the Vice-President of India, Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan inaugurated the National Book Trust of India which had been set up by a Government of India Resolution (15th June). The list of members which includes writers, scholars, publishers, librarians and educationists, is given. One important aim is the publication of the classical literature of India; another is to make good books available at low cost and foster book reading and buying among the masses; also indirectly to help writers and publishers and thus to break the vicious circle which at present exists. It will concentrate on translations

from the classics, foreign languages and Indian languages. It will not invade the domain of private publishers. The objects of the Trust are listed in detail.

8219 Book famine of India, P. K. Banerjea. *Ind. Lib.*, **12** (3) December 1957, 205-207.

The great poverty of books in the principal languages of India and the Government's policy of displacing English as a language for communication throughout the country are having serious results. The books recommended by the universities are nearly always non-Indian; the libraries buy almost 90% of their books from abroad; but the number of students able to read them gets less. A positive programme is suggested; scholars must be encouraged to write in the Indian languages; a comprehensive translation service must be established; a Government-sponsored committee should be charged with producing lists of technical terms; the book-publishing world must be expanded and its first task should be to make the Indian people book-minded so that book sales may multiply many times over.

8220 British paperbacks, Frank L. Schick. *Lib. J.*, **83** (8) April 15 1958, 1149-51.

The history of paperback publishing in Britain from the 16th century is outlined; more details are given of the programme and excellence of the Penguin series. Half the books sold in Great Britain are paperbacks. Most of the 30 publishers of paperbacks began this form after 1946 and an examination of titles recently published in Britain suggests that American standards are approaching the higher British ones while at the same time British standards are falling.

8221 A century of Puffin books, Noel Carrington. *Penrose Annual*, **51**, 1957, 62-64.

Began with use of hand-drawn lithography, as the only way to keep the price to 6d. Now frequently uses Plastocowell. As size of issue has increased, it has been necessary to employ photolitho, photogravure and occasionally letterpress.

8222 Reprinted reference books, Aaron L. Fessler. *Lib. J.*, **83** (5) March 1 1958, 691-694.

A list of 38 reference books which have been out of print for many years and which have been reprinted during 1956-58 or are in preparation largely as the result of efforts made by the Reprinting Expediting Service an agency of the ALA Resources and Technical Services Division.

BIOGRAPHY

8223 Dr. S. R. Ranganathan — a biographical sketch. *J. Ind. Lib. Assn.*, **2** (3) November 1957, 15-19. *Bibliography*.

Ranganathan was born in 1892, becoming Librarian of Madras University Library in 1924. He studied in England under W. C. Berwick Sayers, being elected to the Fellowship of the Library Association in 1930. Returning to Madras, he reorganised the University Library, founded the School of Librarianship, became the first Secretary of the Madras Library Association and helped

to obtain the enactment of the first Library Act of India. In 1946 he took charge of the Benares Hindu University Library, becoming Honorary Professor of Library Science of Delhi University in 1947 where he started the Master's Degree course and Doctorate in Library Science. As President of the Indian Library Association he edited *Abgila* and started *Annals of Library Science*. His greatest contributions to librarianship include : the facet analysis ; the classified catalogue code ; and the chain procedure. He has served on many international bodies. A selective bibliography of his works is given.

8224 A master mind of library science, R. S. Parkhi. *J. Ind. Lib. Assn.*, 2 (3) November 1957, 9-14. Port.

In 1931 Dr. Ranganathan brought out *Five Laws of Library Science* — his basic contribution to library science. The origin of the Colon Classification is described and salient features outlined. In 1955 the International Federation for Documentation recognised that the future of classification would embody Ranganathan's facet analysis. His other works on the theory of classification are enumerated, as also his work on (i) Cataloguing ; (ii) Reference Service ; (iii) Bibliography ; (iv) Documentation ; (v) Library Legislation. Mr. Wells, Editor of the *British National Bibliography*, has acknowledged his debt to Ranganathan for the technique of the Classified Catalogue Code and the chain procedure for subject headings. It is hoped that the Colon Scheme and the Classified Catalogue Code will be adopted by the National and University and Research Libraries of India. The University of Madras has created the Sarada Ranganathan Chair of Library Science endowed by Dr. Ranganathan for advanced studies.

8225 Un bibliotecario astronomo dimenticato dal Frati : P. Giuseppe Lais d. O. [An astronomer librarian who was forgotten by Frati : Father Giuseppe Lais d. O.] Emerenziana Vaccaro Sofia. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 25 (4-6) July-December 1957, 262-271.

Father Lais was the last religious librarian of the Vallicelliana Library in Rome before it became a government library in 1884. He was librarian there for about ten years and wrote the first published history of the Vallicelliana ; the scope of this work was, above all, to show the importance and magnificence of this library in the hope that the Italian government would not suppress it, as it was doing in that time with many religious libraries in Rome. When the Vallicelliana was put in charge of a lay librarian, Father Lais entirely applied himself to astronomy, taking photographs of the sky for the Vatican observatory.

8226 Il "Cardinale Bibliotecario" [The "Cardinal Librarian" of the Vatican] Anselmo M. Albareda. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 3 (3-4) July-December 1957, 3-5.

An obituary notice of Cardinal Giovanni Mercati, librarian to the Holy Roman Catholic Church and Protector of the Vatican Library from 1936 to his death in 1957.

8227 Variety in the experience of chief librarians, John F. Harvey. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (2) March 1958, 107-110. Reference.

Data on 629 college librarians and 687 public librarians obtained from *Who's Who in Library Service* are summarized under the following headings and sub-headings : — (i) Kind of work mobility — How many had worked in other

occupations ? What kinds of work were performed ? (ii) Kind of library work — Has experience been enriched with a variety of work in several different library departments ? (iii) Kinds of libraries — How many had worked in several libraries ? In what kinds of libraries had they worked ? (iv) Position level — How varied was experience at different position levels ? Position level immediately prior to taking chief librarian's position ? (v) Size of library — Librarians who had worked in more than one size of library. (vi) Personal characteristics — Sex. Marital status. Education. Experience.

8228 Ina Coolbrith : librarian, Raymund F. Wood. *California Lib.*, **19** (2) April 1958, 102-104, 132. Port.

A biographical sketch of the former Poet Laureate of California (1842-1928) who was librarian of Oakland Public Library for eighteen years and of the Mercantile Library in San Francisco for two years.

8229 Mary Utopia Rothrock, Emma Suddarth. *Bull of Bib.*, **22** (4) September-December 1957, 73-75. Port.

An account of Miss Rothrock's career, which has included appointments as Director of the Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee, Supervisor of Libraries with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and head of the Knox County Library, Tennessee.

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CORRECTION

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LSA 7889, 7890, and 7902—For *DFW* in the citations read *Dokumentation*.

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